

Palestinians flee S. Lebanon camp

SIDON (R) — Thousands of Palestinians fleeing further Israeli attacks fled from 'Ain Al Hilweh' refugee camp in South Lebanon on Sunday to seek shelter in an area around the port of Sidon. "We are at least a fifth of the camp's estimated 80,000," said a spokesman. "We are leaving with friends and relatives or in empty buildings. Most of those leaving were women and children. At least 42 people have been killed in three Israeli air attacks this month on Palestinian camps near Sidon. The latest raid, on Friday, killed 12 people and injured 50, mostly women and children hit when a missile struck the entrance to a bomb shelter at 'Ain Al Hilweh. "We are running away from the warplanes which have destroyed most of the neighbourhood where we lived," said Zahra Al Khateb, 36, who fled from the camp with her nine children. "We no longer have anywhere to hide."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

Volume 12 Number 3471

AMMAN, MONDAY MAY 11, 1987, RAMADAN 14, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King sends good wishes to Husak

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of his country's liberation. The King wished President Husak continuing good health and the Czechoslovak people further progress and prosperity.

Bomb explodes in Kfar Saba

TEL AVIV (AP) — A small bomb exploded near an outdoor garbage can in the city of Kfar Saba on Sunday, but there were no reports of injuries or damages, police said. The explosion occurred at about 9:30 a.m. and police temporarily closed off the area. Several dozen people were detained for questioning, but later released. Kfar Saba, a city of 35,000, is located about three kilometres west of Qalqilya in the West Bank. Qalqilya was under curfew over the weekend after a violent week in which assailants buried five firebombs at Israeli vehicles. No one was injured in the attacks.

Iraq to take census

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq will carry out a national census next October, Planning Minister Samir Majid Faraj told the Iraqi News Agency (INA) on Sunday. The last census, carried out in October, 1977, put the population at 12,000,497. The last official estimate, made public in October, 1982, was 14,110,425 and President Saddam Hussein has said the total now exceeds 15 million.

SLA man wounded by booby trap

TEL AVIV (AP) — A pro-Israeli Lebanese militiaman was seriously wounded Sunday when he set off a booby trap while on patrol in southern Lebanon, the Israeli army said Sunday. The militiaman, a member of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA), was taken to a hospital in Israel, said an army official. The official said the explosion occurred in the central region of Israel's self-declared "security zone."

Arafat in Riyadh

BAHRAIN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Saudi Arabia on Sunday for talks with King Fahd expected to focus on efforts to mend Arab fences and convene an Arab summit. The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said Mr. Arafat, who is on a tour of Arab states, arrived in Riyadh from Sanaa where he discussed resolutions reached by the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Algeria last month.

Kidnap victim freed in Philippines

MANILA (R) — Kidnappers released on Sunday one of the two Swiss Red Cross workers they have held in the southern Philippines since Tuesday, the military and the Red Cross said. Army commander Colonel Raul Aquino said Alex Braunwalder, 30, was released unharmed but Jacky Sudan, 35, was still being held by his captors in Batig Town, Lanao del Sur Province. No ransom was paid, he added.

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Voter registration process picks up momentum after 8 days of sluggish pace

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Judging from voter registration for parliamentary elections over the past eight days, a hitherto perfunctory public interest began to show signs of life at registration centres in the Amman area on Sunday and is expected to increase before closing on May 17. A limited survey conducted by the Jordan Times and interviews with observers indicate that candidates have so far been the actual driving force behind the now accelerating turnout in the Amman area, where over one third of the Kingdom's population lives.

Voter registration committee members and citizens interviewed on Sunday said that there was a prevailing uncertainty among people of the possibility of holding

parliamentary elections. Other factors cited for the hitherto slow momentum were the "non-visibility" of candidates, the lack of proper media campaigns and the short duration of registration hours.

There is also some frustration and apathy on the part of citizens due to their disappointment with the performance of parliament over the past four years. "Candidates are more enthused than voters," said Yusef Samara, a member of the vote registration committee at the Amman Fifth Boys' School in Wahdat. "Without candidates, people wouldn't know about the elections," he added. "About 99 per cent of the names registered are brought in by people working for candidates or by the candidates themselves. There is no other motive."

Most of the registration was

evidently carried out by people who show up with a hunch of civil registration cards (*daftar al a'aleh*) which they obtained from other people with the apparent purpose of influencing their voting during the polling.

Zaha' Eddoen Obeidat, chairman of the registration committee at the Prince Hassan Secondary School for Boys, said that the turnout for registration in the 1984 by-elections was significantly higher than now. He attributed that to "the fact that in 1984 people already knew who was running in the elections." He believes that people tend to expect change "to come overnight."

Many citizens said they felt there was a need for parliamentary elections. One citizen said he believed "it is high time we had new deputies. The majority in parliament today are outdated and incompetent. We need a new

generation that can reflect the aspirations of the people."

Parliament's present four-year term ends in mid-January 1988, but King Hussein is empowered by the constitution to extend parliament's mandate for one or two extra years. If this does not happen, the election should be held before the end of this year. The last general elections were held 20 years ago but by-elections were held since then and 18 people were elected representing the West Bank and 11 new deputies were elected for the East Bank. This means that 31 deputies in the 60-member House remain from those elected 20 years ago.

"If there was any interest in the elections," Mr. Abu Al Haija, a committee head told the Jordan Times, "People would be showing up themselves instead of

(Continued on page 3)



The turnout at various voter registration centres was only a trickle when centres opened last week but the number is steadily growing (Petra photo)

Gemayel sends envoys to Damascus for talks on government crisis

MEA resumes Beirut flights after 98-day stoppage

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel ordered two envoys to Damascus on Sunday in a bid to heal his rift with Syria and resolve a crisis prompted by the resignation of Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Official sources named the envoys as Foreign Minister Elie Salem and army intelligence chief Simon Oassiss and said they would have talks with Syrian officials. They said Mr. Gemayel wanted to revive links with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and seek Syrian views on Mr. Karami's announcement six days ago that he had decided to quit.

Mr. Gemayel's peace move came after 10 bomb blasts hit both eastern and western sectors of the capital overnight, causing damage but no casualties. In north Lebanon on Saturday, a car bomb exploded, killing one man and wounding 34 other people.

The Maronite Christian president refused to endorse a Syrian-mediated plan drawn up in December 1985 to end 12 years of civil war by stripping Christian prerogatives and giving Muslims more say in government. His opposition to the pact strained ties with Syria, and prompted Mr. Karami, a 65-year-old Sunni Muslim and close Syrian ally, to lead a ministerial boycott of the presidency.

Exasperated by the failure of his three-year-old national unity cabinet to solve a mounting economic and political crisis, Mr. Karami said last Monday he was determined to step down.

Mr. Karami's decision

threatened to bring down the administration, already weakened by civil war slaughter.

Mr. Gemayel, who has yet to decide whether to accept Mr. Karami's resignation, launched a campaign to mend fences with his political opponents on Saturday when he met former President Suleiman Franjeh, a pro-Syrian Christian.

The car bomb exploded about two kilometres from the place where the two men were meeting in the Franjeh family stronghold of Zghorta in north Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Franjeh have been estranged since Mr. Franjeh accused supporters of Mr. Gemayel's late brother Bashir of killing his son Tony, Tony's wife and daughter in 1978.

The spate of overnight bomb attacks on Beirut brought the number of explosions to more than 80 since a 7,500-strong Syrian force deployed in west Beirut on Feb. 22.

Nine of the explosions were in the western sector, but one hit the empty car of Economy, Trade and Oil Minister Victor Kassir across the "green line" divide in the eastern sector.

MEA plane lands

At Beirut airport, meanwhile, a plane from Lebanon's national Middle East Airlines (MEA) landed at 0900 GMT after a

98-day stoppage.

The MEA Boeing 727 arrived from Larnaca in Cyprus. Airline officials said it was a test run without passengers and regular services would start on Monday. Resumption of MEA flights follows agreement by insurers last Friday to restore coverage of the airline's passengers.

The national carrier suspended operations on Feb. 1 when insurance companies withdrew passenger cover after artillery shells struck the airport and the main rightist "Lebanese Forces" militia warned MEA not to use the runways.

Some Christian leaders want an alternative airport set up at Halat, to the north of the capital. They say Christians using Beirut airport run the risk of being kidnapped when they drive through mostly Muslim areas to reach it.

Some Muslim leaders oppose the idea, saying a new airport in the Christian enclave would be a major step towards partition of the country along sectarian lines.

In the Beirut airport terminal, MEA staff were preparing for the arrival and departure of passengers on Monday.

Outside, Syrian troops were seen guarding the road into Beirut. They searched cars approaching the airport.

The airport has shut down on 13 occasions in 12 years of civil war. The longest single closure lasted 154 days in 1984.

During the stoppage, Lebanese going abroad either had to use ferries between the Christian port of Jounieh and Larnaca or drive east to Syria on mountain roads.

Pilot of crashed Polish plane said to have saved Warsaw

WARSAW (Agencies) — The pilot of a crippled Polish airliner which crashed on Saturday killing all 183 people on board apparently abandoned attempts to reach Warsaw airport to avoid the risk of hitting populated areas of the capital, airline sources said Sunday.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said Captain Zygmunt Pawlaczyk was on course for the main runway at Okciec airport but sheered away. "While only seconds from his target as his Soviet-built Ilyushin 62 lost power."

The airliner, owned by the Lot state airline, slammed into a pine forest between a village and a vast housing estate on the outskirts of Warsaw. Eyewitnesses who praised Capt. Pawlaczyk's airmanship said it was the only patch of clear land in the area.

The Ilyushin exploded on impact, instantly killing its 172 passengers and 11 crew in Poland's worst air disaster. Apart from 17 Americans, all the victims were Polish.

It hit the ground only six kilometres from Okciec after an agonising 25-minute ordeal as

Capt. Pawlaczyk tried to nurse the aircraft, stricken with engine failure, 200 kilometres to safety.

Civil Aviation Director General Jozef Sobieraj said government investigators were listening to cockpit tapes and other material to find what caused the charter flight to New York to crash after being airborne for only 54 minutes.

Airline sources said the plane's starboard engines caught fire as it flew on a northwesterly course towards the Baltic coast.

"It must have been an appalling time for those on board as they waited to know their fate," one said.

Polish Television said Capt. Pawlaczyk told the Okciec control tower in a final message when he realised the Ilyushin could not be saved: "This is the end, farewell."

The Warsaw region began two days of official mourning for the victims, on Sunday.

The crash site, only 300 metres from the village of Dabrowka and two kilometres from the Ursynow housing estate which has a population of 200,000 remained

sealed off.

Police said the badly-burned bodies of Capt. Pawlaczyk and other flight deck crew were still strapped in the cockpit wreckage. They were the only bodies not destroyed by the force of the explosion.

The shattered remains of the other victims were taken in bags to the institute of forensic medicine where a doctor said: "Only a third of the remains have been found and there is nothing but fragments. So far, we haven't got a single body in one piece."

Salvage workers who sifted through the debris throughout the night have still not found the Ilyushin's main flight recorder although other items of monitoring equipment have been located.

Lot said Capt. Pawlaczyk was a veteran captain with several thousand hours' experience flying Ilyushin 62s, which form the backbone of the airline's long-distance fleet.

The crashed aircraft was built in 1984 and had flown only 7,000 hours out of an intended operational life of 30,000 hours.

Council reviews economic measures

AMMAN (Petra) — The Economic Consultative Council held a meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai during which its member discussed earlier resolutions and recommendations.

The council devoted most of its time to discussing the role of Jordanian banks in development. Participants said that the banks should play a more significant role in serving the objectives of the country's national development plans.

The council endorsed a number of measures to be taken to achieve its goals. The measures will be submitted to the Cabinet for final decisions.

The agency said that the council has set up a number of sub-committees to study legislation pertaining to the banking system in the country, and to the Amman Financial Market, in order to update the laws and regulations.

Mr. Tindemans earlier visited Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia to expand on the community's willingness to help Middle East peace efforts through an international peace conference.

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Murphy arrives in Baghdad praising Iraq and urges Iran to opt for peace

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of state Richard Murphy on Sunday pledged renewed American efforts to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end and urged Tehran to respond to peace calls.

Speaking on arrival in Baghdad from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mr. Murphy praised Iraqis for their courage in the six-and-a-half-year-old war and said: "The time is long past for that courage to be rewarded with peace."

Mr. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, told reporters: "My government is energetically working in the international community to try to bring about negotiations, and we will not relent in that effort."

"We call on Iran's leaders to join Iraq, which has often expressed willingness to enter into negotiations, in an earnest commitment to the pursuit of peace."

Before leaving the UAE, he told the Emirates News Agency (WAM) that the United States sought a quick end to the war through negotiations "without a

winner or loser."

Mr. Murphy, visiting Iraq for the third time since the war began in September 1980, is touring Gulf states to assure Arab leaders of continued American support.

His trip has provoked adverse comment in some quarters on Washington's policies. Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, the UAE president, told him the United States should "revamp its policy in the Middle East to keep its friends" and bore prime responsibility for superpower efforts to end the war.

In Dubai, the daily Al Bayan said U.S. policy was antagonistic to Arab causes, adding: "American missiles and planes are killing our women and children and old people in South Lebanon, destroying their villages and camps and forcing them from their homes."

It said U.S. policy was fundamentally antagonistic to Arab causes and used Israel as a tool to keep the Arabs militarily and economically weak.

Sheikh Zayed, who is also chairman of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, also urged

the Soviet Union to work to end to the Iran-Iraq war, WAM reported.

Ending the gulf war "will serve the security and interests of both superpowers before serving the security and interests of the Gulf states," he was quoted as saying.

WAM said Mr. Murphy delivered a message from President Ronald Reagan to Sheikh Zayed on the dangers posed by the war. The message also dealt with developments in Arab-American relations and efforts to settle the Palestinian problem, the agency said.

"The onus is on the United States," Sheikh Zayed told Mr. Murphy, "when they discussed these topics," WAM said.

Shortly before the encounter, Sheikh Zayed conferred with Ali Mohammad Besharati, the visiting Iranian acting foreign minister, who was quoted as warning that superpower intervention will "fan the flames" in the Gulf (See page 2).

WAM said Sheikh Zayed told Mr. Murphy that an opportunity

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Tindemans presses Israel to accept peace conference

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans pressed Israel on Sunday to accept a European Community (EC) proposal for an international Middle East peace conference as the issue threatened to break up the Israeli cabinet.

Mr. Tindemans, whose country holds the six-month rotating presidency of the 12-nation community, arranged to meet Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who favours a conference, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who says it cannot replace direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

Mr. Tindemans earlier visited Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia to expand on the community's willingness to help Middle East peace efforts through an international peace conference.

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Peres forecasts early elections

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, on the eve of a crucial debate that could bring down the government, on Sunday forecast an early general election over his proposal for a Middle East peace conference.

In an interview with Reuters managing director Glen Renfrew, Mr. Peres said: "We are not going to the polls because somebody showed us a chance to win. We are going to the polls because we think it's a major issue and the people have to decide."

Asked if he believed early elections were now inevitable, Mr. Peres said: "Yes, right now it seems like there is no way to bridge over the differences."

He said he would present to the policy-making inner cabinet on Monday a proposal for a non-binding international conference leading rapidly to direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs, and ask for a vote.

"I don't intend to press it in a matter of a day or two days or a week, but I think it's time to decide," he said.

scale that brought us peace with Egypt."

Mr. Shamir has said the U.S.-brokered Camp David agreements that led to a treaty with Egypt in 1979 must be the only basis for talks with Jordan.

Mr. Ben-Aharon is the second Shamir aide to visit Washington in two weeks. Minister without portfolio

former Defence Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, and former President Ferdinand Marcos' New Society Movement.

The 150,000-strong army has been on "red alert" since Saturday and closely watching almost 700 cities and towns considered as potential flash points.

The military also parked mobile cranes and big trucks across all gates to its camps in Manila as a precaution against renegade army elements still

loyal to Mr. Marcos. A Muslim rebel warned Sunday there will be "no peaceful election" in the southern Philippines, following the collapse of talks with the government on autonomy for 23 southern provinces.

Habib Hashim, chief negotiator for the Moro National Liberation Front, issued his warning Saturday after the breakdown of talks with the government over autonomy.

FOR AMMAN RESIDENTS

Read the JORD

McFarlane to tell Congress Reagan ordered contra support, paper says

NEW YORK (R) — Former U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane intends to tell Congress President Reagan ordered the national security staff to arrange support for the Nicaraguan rebels, the New York Times reported Sunday.

The newspaper, quoting "officials and associates of Mr. McFarlane" whom it did not name, said Mr. McFarlane will assert in his testimony before a congressional investigating committee beginning Monday that Mr. Reagan did not specify how to arrange to support the rebels, known as contras.

The newspaper also said Mr. McFarlane will testify that neither he nor Mr. Reagan ordered the National Security Council (NSC) to break the law.

The newspaper said Mr. McFarlane's testimony is expected to lend support "to the growing belief among investigators that the president was far more aware of the contra support programme than he has admitted."

Mr. McFarlane resigned as head of the National Security Council in December 1985.

In response to questions from Congress in October 1985, Mr. McFarlane told the House of Representatives Intelligence

Committee that "there is no official or unofficial relationship with any member of the NSC staff regarding fund-raising for the Nicaraguan Democratic Opposition."

The newspaper said Mr. McFarlane "is expected to apologise" for the statement, which was later shown to be false.

As the architect of U.S. moves to create a new relationship with Iran and free American hostages in Lebanon, the secret policy that propelled President Reagan into his deepest crisis, Mr. McFarlane has much to say.

He is expected to spend at least two days, before the 26 members of the Senate and House of Representatives on the select committees investigating the scandal. He is the second public witness after retired Air Force Major General Richard Secord, who testified all last week.

As the scandal rocked the United States, sending Mr. Reagan's popularity plummeting, the taciturn former Marine tried to kill

himself on Feb. 9. He was rushed to a hospital after taking an overdose of the tranquilliser valium.

In interviews, he said he had been driven to suicide because he felt he had failed his country.

"I thought the world would be a better place without me," he said.

He said he believed that if he had stayed in the White House instead of resigning shortly after arms sales to Iran began, "I'm sure I could have stopped things getting worse."

Mr. Reagan publicly reassured him, saying: "You didn't fail me at all. It (the Iran policy) was a sensible goal to pursue and you shouldn't blame yourself because it didn't work."

The affair began in August 1984 when Mr. McFarlane asked government agencies to reassess policy toward Iran. Relations had been cut and an arms embargo imposed as a result of the 1979-81 hostage crisis when 52 Americans were held in Tehran for 444 days.

In June 1985, Mr. McFarlane proposed to Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz that Iran, at war with neighbouring Iraq, be provided with war material to improve ties. Mr. Weinberger called the idea absurd and Mr.

Shultz snapped: "Perverse."

However, Mr. McFarlane and key aide Oliver North prevailed with the president. The scheme went ahead, rapidly degenerating into a programme to swap arms for U.S. hostages in Lebanon, according to a presidential investigation commission.

Although he quit abruptly as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser on Dec. 4, 1985, Mr. McFarlane continued to play a key role in the clandestine operation, acting as a White House envoy in dealings with Iran, Israel and shadowy international arms dealers, according to official accounts.

In May 1986, Mr. McFarlane travelled to Iran with Col. North and other U.S. officials aboard a plane carrying war supplies for Iran — as well as a cake shaped like a key, a Bible signed by Mr. Reagan and some revolvers as gifts — in hopes of winning freedom for the six hostages.

The Iranians kept the arms and gifts and ate the cake. The hostages remained incarcerated.

As Mr. Reagan's national security adviser from October 1983, the stony-faced McFarlane enjoyed a brief but dazzling burst of power.



Tehran warns U.S. against hostile moves

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Iranian Foreign Ministry Sunday warned the United States would heap "irreparable defeats" if it embarked on any hostile moves against Iran, Tehran's official news agency reported.

The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) assailed U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's warning to Iran that it should accept United Nations calls for an end to the war with Iraq or face punitive measures.

Mr. Shultz, after a meeting in Washington last Thursday with a delegation from the 21-member Arab League, warned Iran to accept U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for a ceasefire and a troop withdrawal or face "appropriate enforcement measures."

Washington has been making a concerted effort to persuade the Arab world that covert U.S. arms sales to Iran was a shift in U.S. policy that has been reversed.

The Iranian verbal attack coincided with a tour by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy of Arab Gulf countries and Iraq.

Mr. Murphy said in Oman Saturday Washington does not seek to heighten tension in the Gulf, deplored the Iran-Iraq conflict and said it "has gone on far too long."

Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980. Iraq has been calling for a peaceful settlement. Iran has rejected the peace overtures and insist the war would continue until the fall of the Iraqi government.

The Iranian news agency, monitored in Nicosia, described Mr. Shultz's statement as "hostile."

The United States and its allies should cease support for Iraq instead of threatening a showdown with Iran in the Gulf, the spokesman said.

The spokesman warned any hostile attitude toward Iran will generate further anger and hatred

of the Muslims of Iran and other countries against America, and the United States will be faced with "irreparable defeats."

It did not elaborate.

The U.S. administration has embarked on what IRNA termed as "new provocations" by adopting more hostile stances "to prevent the downfall of the Iraqi government and repair damage caused to American foreign policy by former U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane's visit to Tehran."

Mr. McFarlane secretly visited Iran on May 28, 1986, with a plenipotentiary of military spare parts, in hopes of winning release of American hostages held by pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslims in Lebanon.

The United States has violated its own embargo of weapon shipments to Iran when it initiated the secret arms sales.

The deal angered Arab supporters of Iraq who fear a victory by Iran in the Gulf war could destabilise the area.

Iran's Acting Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati, who met with UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ithi Sultan Al Nahyan "in Abu Dhabi Saturday night, also said regional countries are able to maintain security in the Gulf and there was no need for superpower presence in the region."

In the UAE ahead of Mr. Murphy, Mr. Besharati warned Kuwait against its support for Iraq and said Iran was eager to expand relations with Gulf countries.

IRNA said Mr. Besharati threatened all ships carrying oil and goods on behalf of enemy Iraq, which could strengthen Baghdad's war capability, would be considered by Iran as Iraqi ships. "We will continue this policy," he stressed.

He and accompanying delegation later left for Kenya, said IRNA.

Kidnappers fall silent as Syrian cordon tightens

By Farouk Nassar
Associated Press

BEIRUT — Lebanese extremists holding foreign hostages have fallen silent the past month, shutting off what had been a steady stream of communiques and videotaped messages from their captives.

The silence after months of messages coincided with the gradual tightening of the Syrian army's ring around Beirut's southern slums, where most of the hostages are believed held.

Kidnappers released the last verifiable communique on April 2. A faction known as Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine claimed in a videotape that one of its four hostages, American teacher Alann Steen, was dying.

No other messages have appeared since the video, which showed one of Steen's fellow hostages, Jesse Turner.

The videotapes and photographs that authentic kidnappers' messages have provided the only indication that the hostages are alive.

Kidnappers, believed to be mainly pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslim militants and Libyan-backed Palestinian extremists, issued at least seven communiques and videos in March. That was the largest number since 1984, before the latest round of foreign abductions began. Since March 1985, 24 foreigners are missing and presumed kidnapped in Beirut.

No one knows for sure why the communiques suddenly stopped.

One reason is believed to be a warning from the Syrians, who deployed 7,500 soldiers with tanks in west Beirut on Feb. 22, that they would answer the killing of any hostage with "the severest possible punishment."

The Syrians moved into west Beirut, the capital's mainly Muslim sector and a bustling ground for kidnappers, to quell fighting between rival militias. Syrian patrols constantly move through west Beirut, making it risky for kidnappers to deliver statements to newspapers and news agency offices.

The Syrians have said they will try to free the captives. But they have found it difficult to make much progress.

Eager to counter Western allegations that they sponsor terrorism, the Syrians have slowly encircled the South Beirut stronghold of the Shi'ite fundamentalists of Hezbollah, or Party of God.

They also have deployed troops on the northern outskirts of Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, the farthest south they have moved since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Two Britons and an Irishman are believed to be held in Sidon's Palestinian refugee camps by the Libyan-backed faction led by guerrilla leader Abu Nidal.

A Syrian rescue operation into Beirut's teeming southern slums is considered too dangerous and likely to end in death for the hostages. The Syrians also are reluctant to move into the slums,

a Shi'ite stronghold, because it would mean clashing with the Iranian-backed gunmen.

That would undermine Syria's alliance with Iran, its main oil supplier, and Libya, a principal bankroller.

The Syrians were credited with freeing two Saudi Arabian hostages in March, pacifying the Arab World's richest oil nation.

But the groups holding the pair were believed allied to the Syrians, in contrast to the other hostage-holding factions.

The Saudis' release raised hopes that other hostages might soon be freed, but the kidnappers' prolonged silence has dimmed those expectations.

Beirut's Ash Shiraa magazine, which broke the first news of the United States' arms deal with Iran, reported last week that unidentified gunmen had kidnapped Mohammed Khatami, an Iranian embassy employee in Beirut, and offered to trade him for Chahid of England envoy Terry Waite.

Mr. Waite disappeared in west Beirut on Jan. 20 after leaving his hotel to meet with the people who kidnapped Americans Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland. No group has claimed to hold Mr. Waite.

Ash Shiraa said Khatami was seized in an area held by the Druze militia, which had been protecting Mr. Waite on his mission. But Iranian embassy officials denied any knowledge of Khatami, and there was no independent confirmation of the report.

Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine issued four of the March statements by kidnappers, offering to swap Steen, Turner and two other educators kidnapped from Beirut University College in January — Robert Pohlman and Mithilewar Singh — for 400 Arab prisoners held by the Israelis and their militia allies.

Israel refused to deal, and the United States said it would not pressure the Israelis.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normandin and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normandin, 35, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne-2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the capture resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, hold Anderson and Sutherland as well as Frenchmen Marcel Fontaine, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

NATO concerned over U.S.-Turkey row

ANKARA (R) — NATO member states are concerned that a growing row between Turkey and the United States, coming on top of Ankara's traditional disputes with Greece, will cause weakness on the Western alliance's south eastern flank.

Diplomats from NATO countries — which include Greece, Turkey and the United States — say the inter-alliance wrangling weakens the political and military effectiveness of the grouping in the strategically important east Mediterranean.

Turkey is one of only two NATO states to share a common frontier with the Soviet Union — Norway is the other — while Turkey and Greece are contiguous to Bulgaria, a close Moscow ally in the Warsaw Pact military alliance.

Turkey also controls the straits linking the powerful Soviet Black Sea fleet with the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

One alliance diplomat said the internal disputes "divert countries from their NATO obligations and weaken NATO's posture."

The looming dispute with Washington concerns aid and perceived anti-Turkish sentiment in the U.S. Congress, while Ankara and Athens came close to military confrontation in March over rival claims to oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea.

The diplomat said the conflicts between Greece and Turkey, which are linked to the dispute between Ankara and Washington, are wearing down NATO's military effectiveness in the region.

"It gets harder each year to cobble together solutions on things like exercises and infrastructure projects," he said.

As a result of the Aegean dispute, NATO has had to site its command headquarters for the Mediterranean in Italy.

Greece does not participate in alliance exercises in the Aegean because NATO will not endorse Athens' argument that it has a right to arm certain islands which Turkey says must be demilitarised by treaty.

NATO's top soldier, West German General Wolfgang Altenburg, expressed concern about the Turkish-Greek row at a seminar in Ankara last month.

"It is not just a bilateral problem but a problem for NATO at one of our most vulnerable points," said the general, chairman of NATO's Military Committee, comprising chiefs of staff of countries participating in joint military planning.

He said the alliance was unable to find a political solution, "but we can provide our good office to keep the situation contained."

Proposals in the U.S. Congress to cut the administration's proposed military aid to Turkey, intended mainly for modernisation of armed forces, and a decision to bar its use by Turkish forces in Cyprus, have left Ankara angry.

Ankara has withheld ratification of an agreement extending to 1990 an accord under which it gives the U.S. military facilities central to its communications in the east Mediterranean and electronic spying on the Soviet Union.

A visit to the United States by

President Kenan Evren, due this month, was put off ostensibly for pressing domestic reasons.

The proposed aid cut comes at a time when the importance of Turkey to NATO and the need to modernise its defence equipment have been highlighted by the prospect of near-total nuclear disarmament in Europe, diplomats said.

Gen. Altenburg also noted the need to modernise Turkey's armed forces and said only the United States and West Germany gave significant aid to this end. "I think the others could do a bit more, realising it is their flank that is in danger here."

Gen. Altenburg gave three reasons why Turkey was important to the alliance:

Its position on the flank. Gen. Altenburg quoted Karl Von Clausewitz, the 19th century Prussian war strategist, who said: "If you lose your flanks, you lose your centre."

Its guardianship of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the straits through which Soviet ships must pass to reach warm waters of the Mediterranean from the Black Sea.

A stable Turkey is in the interests of the world as a whole. "No one knows how the situation in the Middle East could go ... Who else could bridge our societies to those of Islam?" Gen. Altenburg said.

Ankara and Athens have started talks to solve the Aegean row, with the aim of agreeing a delineation of the continental shelf. But this is just one of several divisive issues and normalisation of ties seems far off.

Vanuatu warns Canberra over anti-Libya statements

CANBERRA (R) — Vanuatu has threatened to suspend military contacts with Australia because of Canberra's criticisms of its links with Libya, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

The matter was raised at an informal meeting between Vanuatu officials and Australian High Commissioner Greg Urwin in the Vanuatu capital of Port Vila on Friday, he said.

Australia has expressed concern over the Libyan connection, but the spokesman said Vanuatu's sharp reaction was the result of Australian media reports "containing a great deal of speculation."

Australia and Vanuatu have no formal military ties but Australian naval ships regularly call at Vanuatu and an Australian warship is due to call at Port Vila later this month.

Vanuatu expressed anger over a hastily arranged meeting earlier this month between Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and New Zealand Foreign Minister David Lange to discuss the Vanuatu-Libya links.

Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Lini also has warned that any attempt by Australia to raise the Libya question at the 15-nation South Pacific Forum meeting later this month would lead to the collapse of the regional grouping.

Vanuatu established diplomatic relations with Libya and the Soviet Union last year.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	22:00	New Summary
Tel. 73111-19	22:05	Evening Show Continued
	23:00	New Summary
	23:05	Evening Show Continued
	24:00	Close Down
PROGRAMME ONE		
14:00	Koran	
14:20	Programme Review	
14:25	Cartoons	
14:45	Ramadan Contest	
15:22	Local Puzzles	
16:00	Cooking Programme	
16:35	Arabic Play	
17:15	Historical Series	
18:00	Religious Programme	
18:10	Arabic Series	
19:00	Religious Programme	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Arabic Series	
21:30	Arabic Series	
22:05	Tomorrow's programme	
22:10	Local Series	
23:10	Interview with Sami	
23:50	Arabic Film	
PROGRAMME TWO		
18:00	Filices Greveche	
19:00	News in French	
19:15	Sport magazine (French)	
19:30	News in Hebrew	
19:45	Magazine Zero One	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Ext. Decreasing Clives	
21:10	Moonlighting	
22:00	News in English	
22:30	Fair story the wind for France	
RADIO JORDAN		
855 KHz. AM & 960 MHz. FM		
and partly on 960 KHz. SW		
Tel. 73111-19		
07:00	Light Music	
07:30	Newsdesk	
08:00	Morning Show	
10:00	News Summary	
10:05	Just a Minute	
11:00	Follow the Wind	
12:00	News Summary	
12:05	30 Minute Theatre	
13:00	News Summary	
13:05	Pop Session Cont.	
14:00	News Bulletin	
14:30	Just a Minute	
15:00	Concert Hour	
16:00	News Summary	
16:05	Instrumentals	
16:30	Old Favourites	
17:00	Men from the Ministry	
17:30	Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18:05	Sports Roundup	
18:30	Music Desk	
19:00	Date with a Star	
19:30	Evening Show	
21:00	News Summary	
21:05	Evening Show Contd.	

BBC WORLD SERVICE	639, 720, 1323 KHz
07:00	Newsdesk 07:30 A Night to Remember 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Waveguide 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours
08:00	World News Summary 08:10 Nature Notebook 08:15 Recording 08:20 Week 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Former Flashpoints 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours
10:10	World News Summary 10:30 Detective Hunt World News 10:39 24 Hours
11:15	A Night to Remember 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Financial News 13:45 Features 13:50 13:00 News Summary: Former Flashpoints 13:30 The Vintage Chart 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 Training for Tomorrow 14:30 Album Time 15:00 Radio News 15:15 Brain of Britain 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 Newsdesk 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 You Ain't Heard Nothin' Yet! 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 Hotel du Lac 18:00 Radio Newsdesk 18:09 18:00 Flashpoints 18:45 Sportsroundup 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Liberty 19:30 Beccam's Lollipop 20:15 The History of Radio 20:30 News Desk 20:40 Book Choice 20:45 The History of Radio Comedy 20:55 Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 22:30 Stock Market Report 00:15 Beccam's Lollipop 00:30 Vintage Chart 02:15 Liberty 02:30 Financial News
VOICE OF AMERICA	MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz
05:00	News 05:10 Newsline 05:30 VOA Morning 06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:40 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 VOA News Summary 18:30 News and Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:18 Newsline 21:30 News 21:45 Music USA 22:00 News 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An art exhibition by Samer Obeidi and Issam Al Sabah at the Housing Bank Gallery.

* An exhibition of children's paintings and educational techniques at the University of Jordan's model school.

FEATURE FILM

* "The Great Dictator" at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

VIDEOS

* "Hellas, Alice est l'asse" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

* "Animal Magic" (for children) at 4:00 p.m. at the British Council.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267
American Centre .. 644371
British Council .. 6361478
French Cultural Centre .. 637099
Goethe Institute .. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 642620
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049
Tajik Cultural Centre .. 637777
Turks Arts Centre .. 605195
Hussein Youth City .. 6671816
Y.W.C.A. .. 641793
Y.W.M.A. .. 641793
Jordan Municipal Library .. 637111
Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the anti-

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 5320-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)
10:00 Agaba (RJ)
10:20 Cairo (RJ)
10:30 Damascus (RJ)
10:30 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:30 Jeddah (RJ)
11:30 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
19:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:45 Bangkok (RJ)
01:00 Baghdad (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

08:35 Cairo (MS)
10:20 Sana'a (LH)
12:00 Bucharest (RO)
14:35 Kuwait (KU)
15:30 Istanbul, Ankara (TK)
16:00 Bahrain, Larnaca (GF)
17:30 Baghdad (IA)

DEPARTURES

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)
07:45 Agaba (RJ)
12:30 Paris (RJ)
12:45 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
13:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
14:00 Larnaca (TK)
14:30 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
16:20 Kuwait (KU)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
21:00 Baghdad (RJ)
21:30 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:00 Jeddah (RJ)
22:15 Cairo (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

08:00 Cairo, London (BA)
09:20 Cairo (MS)
11:10 Frankfurt (LH)
13:30 Bucharest (RO)
15:35 Kuwait (KU)
16:20 Bahrain (GF)
18:30 Baghdad (IA)

FOR THE TRAVELLER

PRAYER TIMES

04:09 Fair
05:32 (Sunrise) Doha
12:32 Dhuhur
16:12 Asr
19:26 Maghreb
20:55 Isha

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fine, with below normal temperature, westerly moderate winds; and clouds will appear at different altitudes. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

08:35 Cairo (MS)
10:20 Sana'a (LH)
12:00 Bucharest (RO)
14:35 Kuwait (KU)
15:30 Istanbul, Ankara (TK)
16:00 Bahrain, Larnaca (GF)
17:30 Baghdad (IA)

DEPARTURES

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fayez meets Syrian ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament and President of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Akel Al Fayez Sunday received Syrian Ambassador in Amman Majid Abu Saleh. They discussed existing bilateral relations, as well as cooperation between Jordanian and Syrian parliaments to support the APU role for the interest of Arab causes.

Dahiyat plans for Arab Revolt seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Youth Dr. Eid Dahiyat Sunday discussed with the director general of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLNA), Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, arrangements for an exhibition of documents, photos and books, and for a seminar on the Great Arab Revolt. The exhibition and the seminar will be held on the occasion of the Great Arab Revolt's anniversary, and army day anniversary, which fall on June 10.

Haj Hassan praises effort of national aid fund

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of the National Aid Fund (NAF) Sunday set up a committee to study regulations for collecting contributions to the fund; the committee is to be chaired by Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The board, meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, also endorsed requests to give financial assistance to needy families and reviewed matters related to the NAF's activities.

Addressing the meeting, the minister underlined the need for involving various Jordanian social and economic organisations in the NAF's activities. He said that the NAF aims to improve the condition of less fortunate members of Jordanian society.

The NAF's resources come from contributions from public and private institutions, from individuals, local companies and businesses and from benefactors abroad, the minister said. Therefore, he added, the NAF committee should advocate a drive to increase contributions from the needy people.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan during a tour of Armed Forces' schools with Education Minister Touqan Hindawi (to the Crown Prince's left) on Sunday.

Prince Hassan tours army schools

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday paid an inspection visit to a number of Armed Forces' schools.

At the beginning of the visit, during which Minister of Education Touqan Hindawi was present, Prince Hassan discussed

with the director of the Military Education Department of the Armed Forces, and a number of schoolmasters and supervisors from the department, education issues, including the role of schoolmasters and teachers in the educational process and ways of enforcing education principles in the Armed Forces schools.

The Crown Prince toured the schools and inspected some classrooms. Prince Hassan called for supporting and encouraging bright students at these schools.

The Crown Prince also visited exhibitions of paintings, books and weapons, held by students at some Armed Forces schools.

RSS assesses value of renewable energy

AMMAN (Petra) — Renewable energy is one of the subjects that has captured the attention of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Dr. Rizq Ta'ani, director of the Solar Energy Research Centre at the RSS, has said.

In an interview with Petra Dr. Ta'ani said that Jordan relies too heavily on imported oil as an energy source, and therefore, it has become important for the RSS to translate its concern over the issue into practical steps.

The first step was taken in 1972 when the Mechanical Engineering Department's research and development centre sent scholars in the developed world to learn from their experiences.

In 1974, a special section for solar energy was set up at the Mechanical Engineering Department and was charged with measuring the amount of sunlight and evaluating other countries' programmes of solar heaters.

The department was also entrusted with implementing a joint project for water desalination, using thermal pipes, with the German Aid for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). The RSS experiment in water desalination through solar energy was a pilot project.

That experience, said Dr. Ta'ani, resulted in the formation of a technical and scientific team, capable of conducting studies and research on the uses of solar power. It also provided Jordanian engineers with an opportunity to translate ideas into practice, and consequently, to apply research to concrete problems.

Speaking on solar and wind energy, Dr. Ta'ani said that following the completion of the desalination project, the RSS undertook a study on possible applications of wind and solar energy. The study took into consideration the circumstances and the technological and social impacts of these energy sources.

For this study, the RSS sent a delegation to various parts of Jordan to identify the main requirements and potential problems for a wind or solar energy project. Also, the group tried to assess the people's response to such projects, and their potential effects on society.

These visits throughout Jordan also served to provide information on solar and wind energy which both designers and researchers can use.

The study has outlined certain areas for research and study, including the use of solar collectors in thermal applications, wind energy for pumping water from wells, and solar cells for generating electricity for people living in remote areas. As a result of the study, Jordanian and international institutions have begun research and development projects in these areas.

On the practical applications, Dr. Ta'ani said many projects have been implemented using this technology, including solar heaters and solar houses.

The solar heaters project aims to standardise technical specifications for solar collectors and define the best designs for water heating equipment for both household and industrial use. Results of this project will open new scopes for cooperation in this field between Jordan and the developing world.

Under this project, said Dr. Ta'ani, a technical team from the solar energy research centre examines all kinds of solar collec-

tors, whether manufactured here or outside the country. The RSS, in cooperation with GTZ, has established a laboratory for examining all solar collectors using testing equipment which can examine four collectors at one time.

On solar houses, Dr. Ta'ani said that this project is a pilot pan-Arab project. To implement this project, an agreement has been concluded between the RSS and the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, under which the RSS studied heating by using solar energy, and the Kuwait institute studied cooling by using solar energy.

Speaking on the objectives of the solar house project, Dr. Ta'ani said it aimed at studying heating systems using solar energy and evaluating their efficiency.

Another important project, said Dr. Ta'ani, is the development of solar water heaters for industrial uses. The project is being carried out in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). It aims to study the possibility of using solar collectors to provide the major part of energy needed to heat water for industrial uses. To implement this project, the Jordanian Dairy Products Company in Russeifa has been selected as a model and therefore has been equipped with solar collectors with an overall area of 128 square metres and a thermal accumulator.

This system has been able to heat the water to 80 degrees centigrade in summer and 50 degrees in winter. A similar system has recently been installed in one of the hotels in Aqaba and is expected to do well.

Dr. Ali Anani, director of the Renewable Energy Department at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, said that the ministry has recently completed a comprehensive study on the possibility of generating electric power from wind energy in Ras Munif area in Ajloun district in the north.

This area, he added, has been judged to be the most suitable area in Jordan for implementing the wind energy project after thorough survey of the Kingdom's various regions.

The project is expected to start operation at the beginning of next year. The ministry plans to manufacture fans locally to be used for generating electricity from wind, according to Dr. Anani. This, he added, will make jobs available and will help in developing national technology.

On solar energy, Dr. Anani pointed out that the Arab World has tremendous sources of solar energy, estimated at over three billion megawatts of sunlight which is equivalent to electric power generated by three million power stations. Despite that, Dr. Anani continued, the use of solar heaters in the Arab World is very limited.

In Japan, there are over two million solar heaters, while in the U.S., there are less than 30,000 solar heaters.

In Jordan a ministry study has revealed that there are some 86,000 solar heaters; that makes one solar heater for every four houses, according to Dr. Anani.

"Had we had one solar heater for each house, we could have saved about 140,000 kilowatt-hours each year which could have saved some JD one million," Dr. Anani pointed out.

Roster at military wing of Mu'ta University doubled

KARAK (J.T.) — The number of students attending the military wing of Mu'ta University has more than doubled in the past academic year, from 416 last year to 878 this year. The number of staff also rose from 23 to 39.

University President Ali Mahafza said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on Sunday. Dr. Mahafza said the civilian wing of the university, which opened last year, now offers training to 302 male and female students enrolled at its five faculties. In its 1986-1987 academic year, the university organised 13 seminars and cultural lectures, and held six book and art exhibitions, benefiting thousands of students from the university and other schools and colleges in the country, Dr. Mahafza pointed out.

"He said that the university has been implementing a programme

by which it offers training to the public at its workshops, laboratories and library and continues its cooperation in cultural and educational matters with other Jordanian universities.

The administration of Mu'ta University looks forward to implementing its five-year plan, which envisages transforming the university into a centre that attracts non-Jordanian students, building another civil wing, and improving the number and standard of the staff, Dr. Mahafza added.

Last year, he said, the university set up its telecommunications tower and built warehouses for the military sciences faculty. Work is continuing on the construction of new annexes at the cost of JD 2.217 million and multi-purpose playgrounds at the cost of JD 76,277, he explained.

U.S. to show energy video Tuesday

AMMAN — The Amman Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the economic commercial section of the U.S. embassy in Amman, will present a video show on U.S. Renewable Energy: The Alternatives at Work on Tuesday, May 12 at 12:00 a.m. at the Amman Chamber of Commerce Auditorium in Shmeisani, according to a USIA press release.

Public and private sector officials and academics interested in this presentation are invited to attend.

Vatican pledges support for Jerusalem hospital

GENEVA (Petra) — The Vatican is ready to contribute to the construction of an Arab hospital in the occupied city of Jerusalem, and is also willing to assist the work of health centres in the occupied Arab territory, according to the Vatican representative at the World Health Assembly (WHA) meeting here.

The Vatican representative was quoted by the Jordan News Agency Petra at a meeting with Minister of Health Dr. Zaid Hamzeh and the Kuwaiti Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Awadi.

The three are attending the WHA meeting under the auspices of the World Health Organisation (WHO). One of the topics being discussed is the health situation in the occupied Arab territory.

implement this humanitarian scheme in Israeli-held territory which continues to suffer from shortages in medical services, the envoy was quoted as saying.

The delegates of Jordan, Syria and Palestine submitted a draft resolution to the WHA's 40th meeting demanding that Israel allow a WHO health team visit the occupied Arab lands and investigate the health conditions of the Arab population, which the draft resolution describes as deteriorating.

Israel last year refused to allow the WHO team to enter the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip to investigate. The resolution calls on the WHO to take steps to halt the rapidly deteriorating health conditions of the Arab population.

Arab group, World Bank to hold agriculture panels

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) will hold two symposia in Amman June 13 and 24 on marketing of food products, and the export of fruit and vegetables, respectively.

The two symposia, which will be organised in cooperation with the World Bank, will discuss working papers that deal with food security for countries of the region, the expected increase in food supplies, and the markets for imports and exports of food products, according to Dr. Abdul

Hamid Al Kayed, director of the AOAD regional office in Amman.

He said that the working papers will address the process of storing strategic commodities, particularly cereals, and the experiences of particular countries in this respect, and in marketing food supplies.

Specialists from Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, North Yemen, South Yemen, Turkey and Cyprus will take part in the two symposia.

Panel examines labour programmes, problems

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan paid tribute Sunday to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and said that the Kingdom has benefited greatly from ILO expertise since it joined the organisation in 1956.

The Under Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development Dr. Saleh Al Khasawneh voiced Jordan's appreciation to the ILO's efforts in a "ch opening a five-day meeting on labour issues."

The meeting is examining the ILO's programmes and activities, social services for labourers, vocational training, and national legislation and international

agreements related to the treatment of labourers.

Dr. Khasawneh said that Jordan has benefited from ILO's programmes and regulations concerning social security, vocational training and labour issues in the country. Jordan has also participated in the ILO's regional and international efforts and programmes which are designed to serve economic and social objectives, Dr. Khasawneh added.

The participants attending the meeting come from the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Amman Chamber of Industry and the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions.

Summer schools to open July 4

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education is to open five summer school clubs in Balqa region, in Amman, Salt and Fuhies. Students joining these centres will benefit from the sports, cultural and educational activities which will begin July 4 and will last four weeks. Students at these centres will be offered courses in music, computers, typing and hair dressing.

Murphy urges Iran to opt for peace

(Continued from page 1)

existed for pushing through a Palestinian settlement and its loss would "jeopardise world peace and security."

The U.S. envoy's first stop in his current trip was in Oman. He told reporters in Muscat Saturday that Washington "will do what it can" to bring about a speedy end to the Gulf war.

Mr. Murphy also said Washington does not seek to provoke Iran by helping Kuwait to register its tankers in the United States, a move that would entitle Kuwaiti ships to U.S. navy protection against Iranian attacks.

"America has to respond and revise its policy in the Middle East to be able to keep its friends (in the area)," Sheikh Zayed said.

Mr. Murphy is on a tour of GCC members and Iraq to reassure them of continued American support for security of navigation in the Gulf in the face of escalating Iranian threats and despite the so-called Iranagate scandal, according to Arab and Western diplomatic sources.

The GCC groups the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

In remarks published in the Oman Observer newspaper, Mr. Murphy said the United States regards bilateral negotiations rather than an international peace conference as the key to solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We were never very enthusiastic about the international conference," Mr. Murphy was quoted as saying by the English-language newspaper.

"We have said we are ready to explore it as a possible way to get face-to-face bilateral negotiations. We are ready to examine how that can be done. But the heart of the solution lies in these bilateral negotiations," he said.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Mr. Murphy was met at Baghdad airport by Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Nouri Ismail Alwais and other senior Iraqi officials.

Mr. Murphy, who last visited Baghdad in December 1985, was expected to meet President Saddam Hussein, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

He is the most senior Washington official to visit the Gulf states and Iraq since reports of U.S. arms sales to Iran first surfaced last year.

Excavation of ancient Aqaba to deliver slide lecture on 1987 dig

Text and Photos

By Rami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A two-month season of excavations at Aqaba this spring has revealed the substantial remains of a walled town from the early and medieval Islamic periods, spanning the 7th to 12th centuries AD, which has started to elucidate some conspicuous gaps in the history of the land of Jordan during the Umayyad, Abbasid and Fatimid periods.

Dr. Donald Whitcomb of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago, who directed this second season of excavations at Aqaba, will give a lecture with slides Monday night, May 11, for those interested in learning about this important dig. In fact, he will give two lectures tonight, at 7 p.m. and then again at 9 p.m., to accommodate Ramadan schedules. The lectures will be given at the ACOR archaeological research centre, opposite the University of Jordan Hospital.

Dr. Whitcomb's excavations were conducted in cooperation with the Jordan Department of Antiquities, with funding from the United States Agency for International Development, and with the assistance of Dr. Adnan Hadidi, Dr. Ghazi Bisheh and Mr. Suleiman Farajat of the Department of Antiquities, and Dr. Dureid Mahasneh of the Aqaba Region Authority.

The work this season has provided substantial new architectural remains that support last year's hypothesis that the site comprises a walled city measuring some 160 by 120 metres, with its



Two round towers flanking the main gateway of ancient Ayla, modern Aqaba.



One of the several large houses excavated within the town walls, probably a rich merchant's home or perhaps part of the governor's complex.

thick city walls interrupted by large circular towers. Over 80 metres of city walls and four towers were cleared this year, including the main gate of the city which was remodelled and made smaller several times during the city's history.

That history may have started in the pre-Umayyad years of early Islam, in the early-mid-7th century AD, when the site may have been a fortified camp town, or *misr*. It seems to have been

neatly laid out around a grid of streets within the walls, and maintained its general plan for the next 500 years.

Several buildings within the town walls have been partly excavated, revealing walls still standing 4.5 metres high, fragments of painted wall frescos, much pottery, metal pieces, coins, glass, stone vessels, mosaics, marble and basalt pieces, steatite cooking pots, formal inscriptions, graffiti, and decorative architectural work.

The pottery excavated from the ancient city, known as Ayla in the early Islamic era, indicates trading links with China, Iraq, Egypt and Syria. The pottery suggests that Ayla's period of greatest activity was probably during the 10th and 11th centuries AD.

The Aqaba excavation is particularly important because it has produced a large collection of Umayyad artifacts that differ significantly from the Umayyad materials known from north Jordan, as well as substantial Abbasid materials that are less well attested in the rest of the country.

The Jordan Times will carry full details of the Aqaba dig next week.



A corner of a massive structure measuring over 35 metres on each side, which may have been a public building or perhaps even the mosque of the earliest pre-Umayyad town.

The right to know

By Dr. Waleed Sa'adi

IN the midst of the proliferation of the rights that contemporary man has become entitled to, the "right to know" certainly stands out as unique among the string of contemporary human rights. What attracted my attention to it is the ongoing debate in Canada about it and the new legislation that the federal government of Canada has enacted about it recently. In a nutshell, the proponents of the "right to know" view it as a necessary feature of a functioning democracy without which the people, individually and collectively, cannot share in the national decision making intelligently and wisely. The opponents of the right to know see in it a threat to orderly government where national secrets must remain forever well guarded in top secret confidential archives lest public disclosures aid and abet the "enemy."

In effect, the opponent school of thought regards the right to know as the epitome of those modern human rights which trespass on the collective right of the nation as a whole. Well, in the case of Canada, the issue was resolved in favour of the relaxation of existing legislations, which restricted public access to "how" and "why" major national decisions were taken. To the right to know, however, Canada has decided to attach and incorporate reasonable caveats in an effort to reconcile the need to know with the right to safeguard and protect state secrets. The burden to prove that extreme prejudice to national security would ensue if disclosures were made to the public on "how" and "why" grave decisions on issues of war and peace were left to rest on the governments' shoulders. Otherwise, upon the elapse of reasonable time, all information on decision making and taking, must be disclosed to the public.

One cannot help but discern that in these times, there are two currents or schools of thought on the promotion and protection of human rights. As the West pushed for the advancement of civil and political rights of individuals, the Socialist bloc proposed the accentuation of other rights of man which they felt were directly neglected in the West. Foremost among the rights of man which the "East" wanted consolidated and promoted are the rights to life,

education, work and above all to peace. The Socialists argue that without life all other human rights would be rendered academic. Above all, with nuclear weapons threatening to annihilate life in all its forms, civil and political rights would become useless should the nuclear threat be allowed to materialise. They also talk of the right to eliminate all aspects and vestiges of discrimination between the sexes and view the right to work, hospitalisation, housing and education as the corner stones on which all other forms of human rights must rest. The Third World in general seems to be still in the midst of soul searching in this context, not sure or not willing to choose one set of rights or another. By and large, one can discern that in the Third World there is an apparent reluctance to accord categories of human rights high priority status. The consolidation of their respective statehood has not yet run its course and survival of the state is viewed as the number one priority issue facing them.

To go back to the theme of the "right to know" there is no doubt that this right is gaining both momentum and reputable credential. I would not be surprised if Western delegates at various international fora would soon push for its adoption as yet another human right to be added to the already long list of human rights which need to be incorporated in international instruments. It would be indeed very hard to oppose the articulation of such a right in the context of international treaties as on the face of it, it is an innocent right, the exercise of which will continue to be subjected to the whims or discretions of governmental officials. Governments of all shades and colours can easily pay lip adherence to such a right when formulated and codified in a flexible manner. They can always release doctored or abridged versions of the information made subject of the right to know. Even the most devoted proponents of the right will continue to use their discretion in such a way as to withhold the "heart of the matter" from the prurient of the public.

All nations or states must equally reckon at all times with the need to draw a balance between collective rights and individual rights. If one can succeed in portraying these some times conflicting rights in the form of two diagrams on a chart, there is always that

point of equilibrium which show on the chart when the two diagrams cross one another. Neither the tyranny of "collective rights" nor the abuse of "individual rights" must be allowed to reign supreme.

Having said all this, still the question remains: What relevancy is there in the right to know in the first place? If access to "state secrets" is to be provided for some twenty years after the event, what probable value is there in such disclosures for people generation away from the circumstances associated with the event or events leading to the disclosures.

To know in 1988 how and why decisions were made in 1968 could only be of relevancy and importance to historians, political scientists and journalists. After all, history books, the accurate among them of course, thrive on disclosures of state secrets. But for the public to have access to state secrets some thirty years hence would be of limited value and at best could be of educational importance.

One possible redeeming value of having access to state secrets some two or three decades hence could lie in the proposition that disclosures serve nevertheless as some sort of pressure on government officials to exercise their discretions with wisdom and enlightenment. Successive governments would act under the "fear" of futuristic exposures and would surely try harder to rule or govern with wisdom and justice lest their names and reputations become marred with disclosures about their major errors of judgment and perspective. Most governments are allergic to negative comments, recorded in history books or periodicals and none would cherish the thought of going down in history as "bad" or "unwise" leaders. Perhaps it is in this context, that the right to know becomes most valuable tool to arrive at sound, intelligent and just political regimes the world over. Future accountability becomes the ultimate mechanism which makes governments govern with honour and respect. Fortunately, the accountability factor has an international dimension as well.

Jordan Times

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertisement section.

Israel cannot pass the buck

SEVERAL weeks of public squabbling between Israel's Labour and Likud blocs over the question of holding an international conference on the Middle East are expected to come to a head today when the issue is brought before the Israeli kitchen cabinet. The question of whether Israel should accept the principle of holding the conference could force the break up of the "national unity" government, or it could simply reduce the differences in opinion and thus keep the present coalition in place, depending on which way the debate between Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir goes. What is important for us in either scenario is that the issue itself, despite its likely impact on the political situation in our region, remains an internal Israeli matter that must not be allowed to be used against us here in the Arab World.

It is okay for the squabbling heads of the Israeli government to argue and fight among themselves on any subject they choose. But when their squabbling is used mainly to mislead world public opinion and the Arab people in particular, then it becomes necessary for us to confront these suspicious attempts and to cut Israeli leaders to size.

Those misleading and false statements on the Jordanian position that hith Peres and Shamir, and their aides, have been issuing, are nothing but a concerted campaign by the Israeli leaders to drive a wedge in Arab ranks and to fight their political battles over our heads. The reports leaked to or concocted by the Israeli press about Jordan agreeing with Israel on a project for separate peace, or about Amman and Cairo trying to bypass the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the search for a Middle East settlement, are also part of the same Israeli campaign directed at us.

Well, let us again stress to the Israeli government and the whole world that if Israel is truly interested in peace there is only one way to attain that goal. It lies in clearing all those stumbling blocks and wrong attitudes that extremist and myopic Israeli elements have been planting, and not through spreading lies and waging propaganda campaigns to weaken Arab ranks.

What is on the agenda for the Israeli cabinet meeting today is a simple proposal on whose acceptance or rejection depends the course of peace in the Middle East. If the present Israeli government cannot bring itself to accept the principle of holding an international conference, then it cannot possibly shift the blame on the Arabs for missing yet another opportunity to make progress towards a lasting settlement in the area. The Israelis will themselves have to take the blame.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Mending lost credibility

RICHARD Murphy's tour of the Gulf seems to indicate that the United States is striving to regain lost credibility in the region, specially after the Irangate affair which still is brewing in American politics. But it should be pointed out that regaining lost credibility cannot be achieved simply by holding talks with government officials but rather through meaningful action that can provide evidence, clearly indicating that Washington has finally given up its double dealings and its contradictions in words and deeds. America's credibility would not be restored in the Gulf region while remaining lost in developments regarding the Palestinian question. Washington cannot persuade anyone of its sincerity in dealing with the Gulf question while continuing to support the Israeli aggressors and maintaining a negative stand with regard to the process of achieving a just and durable Middle East peace. Therefore, we are doubtful about the outcome of the Murphy tour in the Gulf, coming at a time when the United States continues to adopt a hostile attitude towards the Arabs and in support of the Israeli aggressors. Most importantly those U.S. officials who have been involved in the Iran arms sales affair are still in power and still responsible for America's foreign policy decisions and therefore cannot convince their victims that they are to be trusted.

Al Dustour: Struggling for power not peace

THE main two Israeli political parties that form the present coalition government in Israel are at loggerheads over the question of holding an international Middle East peace conference. But these two are also in disagreement about a host of other internal and external issues which make them appear as if they are about to come to grips and an open fight. Perhaps, it is due to the many issues other than the question of the international conference that is causing so much disagreement and perhaps leading in the near future to the collapse of the present coalition that had lasted for almost three years. The Labour party is clearly driving towards holding an early parliamentary election with the hope of increasing its seats in parliament and so secure the upper hand in dealing with Israel's political, economic and social affairs. In support of this view, a recent public opinion poll held in Israel showed the Labour party with very good chances of winning a majority in any parliamentary election. Perhaps Labour wants to use the disagreement over the idea of an international conference only as a tool for ending this uneasy coalition with the Likud. Therefore, Peres' current campaign of displaying total disagreement with the Likud over the conference idea could be nothing but a ploy for helping his party to win back power in Israel and not directed towards the achievement of peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Gulf war draws more attention

IRAN'S escalation of its war activity along the northern battlefield with Iraq seems to be closely connected with political moves at world level and the increasing international concern over the situation in the Gulf region. Iran aims at spreading its hegemony in the Gulf and seeks to abort any political moves designed to put an end to the Gulf war and bring peace to the region. This explains Iran's recent attack on a Soviet vessel and its new offensives in the war and threats to the Arab Gulf countries. The political moves to end the war are represented in U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tour in the Gulf region, and assertions by President Reagan for a need to end the Gulf war. But it is regrettable that the United States cannot remove from the minds of people past ill-behaviour or delete facts about its involvement in fuelling this war through supplying arms to Iran. On the other hand, the United States cannot go on making plans for a settlement by continuing to take sides in the Gulf war or the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Newspapers: Hart's withdrawal caused by flawed system

By Rom Cohen
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The withdrawal of the top Democratic contender from the U.S. presidential race reflects flaws and skewed priorities in the American political process, according to editorials in a host of European newspapers.

Newspapers ranging from conservative to liberal said American "puritanism" led to an over-zealous reporting of an alleged extra-marital affair by former U.S. senator Gary Hart, who pulled out Friday from the race for the Democratic nomination in next year's presidential election.

But some editorialised that Hart's reported infidelity showed he was not qualified to lead one of the world's superpowers.

Hart, the acknowledged leader among opposition Democratic contenders, withdrew after the Miami Herald reported last week he spent the night with an aspiring actress in his Washington townhouse. Subsequent reports disclosed Hart and the woman had sailed together on an overnight voyage.

Both Hart, 50, and 29-year-old Donna Rice said their relationship was non-sexual.

Many newspapers in Western European countries criticised the American political system for allowing the news media to cut down a leading presidential contender.

"The way Hart had to leave the race for the candidacy, doesn't

further the credibility of the political process in the United States," said De Volkskrant, a leading leftist newspaper in the Netherlands. "Narrow-minded morality can play a legitimate role in the relations between individuals, but is not fit to decide if someone is or is not eligible for the responsibilities of the presidency."

"... When leading newspapers decide to check the private life of a politician as if they were doing some job for a private detective agency, then something's wrong."

Another Dutch paper, the independent NRC-Handelsblad, said the Miami Herald reporters who stalked out Hart's residence "acted as if they were members of the vice squad."

"All arguments they put forward to justify this action and the publication (of their findings) are hypocritical," the newspaper said. "... We Europeans should ask ourselves if the Americans, in letting sensation play such a decisive role in their elections, are not making it impossible for themselves to ever choose a really excellent president again."

In Madrid, the independent El Pais said American puritanism and hypocrisy caused the entire episode. Puritanism refers to the fundamentalist moral standards of English settlers in the American colonies that eventually became the United States.

"Hypocrisy, the twin sister of

puritanism, has been the dominant note in the series of revelations leading to Hart's renunciation as candidate for the presidency," the newspaper said.

"... The history of the United States, and thus, of the world in which it is dominant, will not change due to the fall of Hart — there are policies that transcend individual names," it said. "But the idea that a possibly valuable politician, possessor of an important capacity to lead and maybe change the style of U.S. life and politics has had his career definitively ended by a love affair — deep or superficial, it doesn't matter — is senseless."

The liberal Frankfurter Rundschau newspaper in Germany said it was hard for many Europeans to understand how the Hart story could overshadow other issues, such as the Iran-contra hearings on secret arms sales to Iran and illegal funding of Nicaraguan rebels.

The Soviet newspaper Izvestia said Friday that American politics operate on the premise that the end justifies the means, and that "it is most important to win and not important how many reputations will be dragged through the mud."

In Paris, the independent Le Monde newspaper said the American press, propelled by competition from the U.S. television networks, had gone too far. "How can revelations about the sexual behaviour of a senator

enlighten public opinion on his policies and ideological options?" the newspaper said in a front-page commentary. "Are there not, in this domain, limits of good sense, or more precisely decency, that our colleagues across the Atlantic should observe?"

It said that since the Watergate scandal that forced former President Richard Nixon from office in 1974, the American press has a tendency to "place itself in the position of 'witness to morality' authorised to decide on the most serious as well as the most futile (issues)."

Other newspapers said Hart brought his troubles upon himself.

The Swedish liberal morning paper Dagens Nyheter illustrated its editorial with a drawing of a man and a woman making love on a guillotine. It said that Hart had acted "headless", which in Sweden means foolish.

"A psychologist might trace a political death wish in Hart's behaviour... It seems he took absurd risks when sailing to the Bermudas with Donna Rice, talking to her on the phone and seeing her alone in his house," the paper said.

The Sueddeutsche Zeitung newspaper of Munich said Hart did all the work for his political opponents, who were seeking a way to stop the frontrunner. "He provided a sharp knife," the newspaper said, "then impaled himself on it."

Hart withdrawal leaves Democrats without a frontrunner

By Michael Gelb
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Gary Hart's withdrawal from the 1988 presidential contest leaves the Democratic Party with its wildest and most wide-open race since 1976, political experts said today.

They said the absence of frontrunner Hart could lure even more hopefuls into an already crowded field.

"There is now no candidate with national stature... it's like 1976," private political analyst William Schneider said.

He said black activist Jesse Jackson matches Hart in name-recognition. But that many who know Jackson don't like him and he appears to have little chance of winning the nomination.

In 1976, Jimmy Carter, then a little-known former governor of Georgia, rose from virtual obscurity and won the presidency after beating a Democratic field in which his top challenger was Arizona representative Morris Udall, another unfamiliar name.

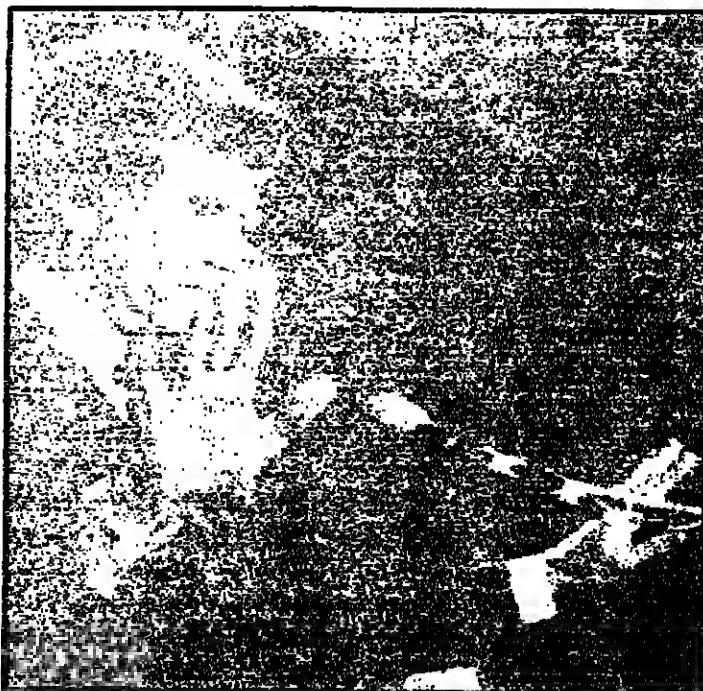
Apart from 1976, there has been no other nomination race in either party since the 1960s that lacked anyone capable of being called the frontrunner.

Hart had established himself as the clear early favourite with support of up to 50 per cent until news reports of his alleged liaison with actress-model Donna Rice surfaced days ago.

Democratic Party Chairman John White said today: "It's the worst of times for Hart and the best of times perhaps for a lot of other candidates."

Hart's demise improves the status of the seven other Democrats either already declared or considered certain to enter the contest, as it makes it easier for them to get news coverage.

But increased coverage is a double-edged sword — as Hart discovered — and can just as easily



Gary Hart withdrawing candidacy at a press conference Friday

destroy a campaign as help it. "What nobody is ever prepared for, be it (1984 vice president candidate) Geraldine Ferraro or Hart, is the level of scrutiny to which presidential candidates are exposed," says a top aide to one of the Democratic contenders.

"It is infinitely greater than for any other job one can think of," added the aide, who asked not to be identified.

The lack of a clear frontrunner for the rest to aim at may make it tougher for anyone else to break out of the pack.

"It's going to make it harder for someone else to emerge," says Democratic political consultant John Ashford.

"With Hart out no one can electrify their candidacy by knocking off the frontrunner," added Ashford, a veteran of Ohio senator John Glenn's unsuccessful 1984 White House bid.

Hart benefited from such a boost in 1984 when he scored an upset win over former Vice President Walter Mondale in the key New Hampshire primary and, for a time, became the man to beat.

The collapse of this year's Hart campaign was just the latest event in a topsy-turvy political season. The Iran arms scandal has sapped the political strength of President Reagan and seriously hurt Vice President George Bush's hopes of succeeding Reagan as the Republican nominee without a bruising battle against challengers.

The Hart departure was also the latest example of a peculiarity of the Democrats 1988 race — it has been distinguished by three dramatic withdrawals from the competition.

Hart's own status as comfortable frontrunner was in large part

due to the decisions of Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy and New York Governor Mario Cuomo to pull out.

Kennedy, who unsuccessfully contested President Carter for the nomination in 1980 and has been the Democrats' most visible national figure for the last two decades, was regarded as a top 1988 contender until he withdrew in December 1985.

Cuomo, who vaulted to national prominence with an eloquent speech to the 1984 Democratic national convention, was running a close second to Hart in most opinion polls until he took himself out of the race last February.

With all three now on the sidelines, Democratic strategist Rober Beckel predicted that one or two more candidates will enter the race.

Beckel, who managed Mondale's 1984 campaign, told a television interviewer that new entrants would come from "people who thought they could be president before but were a little bit intimidated by a frontrunner."

Democratic insiders say none of those now committed to the race are likely to see a quick dramatic surge in support.

They are Jackson, Missouri representative, Richard Gephardt, former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt, Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, Illinois Senator Paul Simon, Tennessee Senator Albert Gore, and Delaware Senator Joseph Biden.

"The average Hart voter will move into the 'undecided' column," New Hampshire Democratic Party Chairman Joseph Grandmaison told Reuters.

He noted that New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation presidential primary is still nine months away.

"Hart's people will not feel a desperate need to pick a new candidate," he said.

LETTERS

Aggression on Liberty

To the Editor:

Open letter to the American Community in Jordan:

JUNE 8, 1967, dawned bright and sunny. Our electronics laden vessel, the USS Liberty, was cruising in international waters off the Gaza Strip under orders of the U.S. Navy. Her flag held out stiffly in a 12 knot wind. As an engineer, I was not on deck, but when several aircraft began huzzing us, I bounded to the main deck. My shipmates waved, laughed and joked. Among the planes was a piper cub, clearly marked with the Star of David. The planes flew so low and slowly we could see their pilots and camera turrets as they snapped our picture. Over our communications equipment, I was told, crew members could hear the aircraft identify our ship as the U.S. Liberty. These were our allies, our friends, the Israelis.

Several hours later, at about 1400 hours, jets came in and made five to seven passes over us, rocketing our lightly armed ship. More planes arrived, Mirage jets loosening bursts of bullets and cannon fire as well as napalm into the ship. In the initial attack, nine of my surprised shipmates died. Their bodies ripped apart by the rockets and napalm. Scores more were laying everywhere. Wounded. Horribly burned. Moaning. Dead or dying. Israeli torpedo boats streaked toward our stricken ship and fired five torpedoes. One hit home with gruesome force, bringing violent death to 25 more of my shipmates.

The attack would continue for 2 1/2 hours. The order to abandon ship was given by the captain and some of my shipmates dropped rubber rafts into the sea. It seemed like a horrible, slow-motion movie as the torpedo boats circled back and fired machine guns at the rubber rafts in the sea. One curious torpedo boat skipper even picked up an empty raft and then exited the scene.

To prevent the Liberty from communicating with other vessels and communications centres, our radios were jammed. This was done by the attacking aircraft at the beginning of the attack, but our clever radio personnel got a message to the U.S. Sixth Fleet within nine minutes of the attack.

The commander of the Sixth Fleet ordered planes launched from the USS Saratoga and USS America. The Saratoga launched. For some still unknown reason, the America did not. Within 10 minutes range from the Liberty the Saratoga's planes were called back. Their help could have saved 25 lives.

From 1982, with our first reunion, my shipmates and I have been trying to get out the truth and tell our story about the attack that took 34 American lives and wounded 171 others. All of us agree that the attack could not possibly have been a mistake. Reconnaissance aircraft coming within 200 feet of the ship, the message giving the ships name, the two large U.S. Navy ensigns billowing in the breeze, the big letters on the bow, GTR-5, well known to friend and foe alike as a U.S. Navy designation, all clearly identified United States. For years, our crew was puzzled and incredulous. Israeli authorities claimed our ship had been mistaken for an Egyptian freighter, the El Quseir, an old cavalry ship which had no resemblance to the U.S. Liberty. They apologised and later offered compensation to survivors and the families of the dead. In 1982, fifteen years after the attack and under threat of investigation by then-Senator Adlai Stevenson, they agreed to pay \$6 million for a ship worth in excess of \$50 million.

Very little information has reached the American public. Even Congress, importuned by decades by the survivors, has for political reasons refused to investigate. After the attack, when the crew was still together, we were officially warned not to talk to reporters or anyone.

The Navy still will not give us a list of crew members so we can mobilise to tell our story.

Nor has the American press covered itself with glory. I speak frequently to many groups and find people invariably shocked that they have been kept ignorant. The fact that the American public remains largely unaware of what happened 19 years ago proves that the press has failed.

The American public must believe us, their friends and neighbours who served them, when we tell them and produce irrefutable evidence that the attack on June 8, 1967, could not have been an error but was, in fact, an attempt to sink an American ship that might have alerted the world to an act of aggression. Americans should know the facts so they can judge for themselves. The American taxpayer should know because they helped buy the planes, the boats, the bombs, rockets, torpedoes and napalm that struck us. At one time the surviving crew hoped official Naval inquiries would elicit all the facts. Those inquiries, we're convinced, were part and parcel of the government's cover-up. Key crew witnesses were never called. The Israeli government's findings, were never reviewed or published and is still withheld by the U.S. government for national security reasons. Evidence was concealed. The book, *Assault on the Liberty*, by former Lt. James M. Ennes, Jr., a crewmember, was published in 1979 and describes these events in detail.

As American sailors who were doing our duty, we are still shunned and discredited as trouble makers and radicals. The Voice of America recently labeled us as "Israel bashers." No congressman or senator will champion us. No newspaper will launch an investigation. I ask Americans, who do you believe, your fellow Americans or a foreign power?

I ask for your help in convincing your congressmen and senators in your electoral district and your newspaper. Help the survivors to get this investigated so the truth can be known and the innocent finally have the dignity it deserves for doing duty for our country.

John Grandmaison
Rochester, New York
Note: For those who want to help, the defensible contribution can be made to the USS Liberty Veterans Association, 3 Burtin Avenue, New York, N.Y. 11801 USA.

Modern research, technology being applied to acupuncture

By Donna Anderson
The Associated Press

PEKING — Acupuncture, part of Chinese medicine for more than 2,000 years, is being updated with modern technology and new research. The goal is to expand its application and solve the mystery of how it works.

Laser, microwave and other sophisticated electronic devices are being used as substitutes for the acupuncture needles traditionally inserted into patients' bodies to treat illness, said Wu Xuezhong, chief physician at the Chinese Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion.

Moxibustion is the burning of herbs at certain points on the skin as a form of medical treatment. Clinical researchers are working to expand the uses of acupuncture, Wu said, while laboratory scientists delve into the physiological reasons for its effectiveness as a painkiller and treatment for some 200 illnesses.

Acupuncture and other related Chinese medical treatments are based on the theory that a network of channels circulates blood and qi, a type of vital energy, between the internal organs and the body's surface, Wu said in an interview.

Traditional Chinese doctors puncture certain surface points with needles to relieve or cure diseases affecting the internal organs, theoretically by blocking or stimulating the flow through the network.

Ancient Chinese medical records indicate that acupuncture was a well-developed form of treatment as early as 200 B.C. It remains an accepted form of treatment in China today, Wu said.

International interest in acupuncture became widespread during the 1966-76 cultural revolution, when selected groups of foreigners allowed into China were astounded to see it used as an anesthetic on conscious patients during major surgical operations.

Under Mao Tse-tung, who believed strongly in traditional Chinese medicine, the number of acupuncturists grew.

"On the surface, it seemed that the application of acupuncture expanded, but that actually harmed the real purpose of acupuncture," Wu said.

The expansion resulted in exaggerated claims, oversimplification of treatment and unqualified people practicing it, he said.

"After the cultural revolution, we corrected our policy of acupuncture and research. We are more scientific and objective," Wu said.

China has some 100,000 acupuncturists, he said, with fewer than 10,000 of them involved in basic research.

Among the problems acupuncture helps the most are migraine headaches, various forms of paralysis, Bell's palsy, cerebral encephalitis, hypertension, some heart diseases, diseases of the digestive system, acute and chronic gastritis, hepatitis, gastric

ulcer and even schizophrenia, Wu said.

"It can relieve some symptoms and improve general health," although it does not act as a cure in serious cases, he said.

Wu acknowledged that there can be a "placebo effect" of acupuncture in which the patient's confidence in the method influences its effectiveness, but "it is not the main factor. The main factor is the acupuncture."

Among the most startling achievements has been treatment of gallstones with acupuncture, he said. Data from many areas of China have indicated acupuncture is effective in 95 per cent of gallstone cases, he said.

It has some benefit in 70 per cent of cases involving emphysema-related heart disease and is highly beneficial in 95 per cent of dysentery cases, Wu said. Patients receiving treatment at the institute clinic during a recent visit by Western reporters included sufferers from arthritis, a form of cerebral paralysis, lumbago, Bell's palsy and allergies.

Several said they turned to acupuncture when Western medicine failed and that their condition had gradually improved with repeated treatments.

A 9-year-old boy, Xun Li, has suffered since birth from a form of cerebral paralysis that interfered with his coordination, making him fall easily and unable to walk alone, said his mother, Bian Fengyun.

Since he began treatment last year, the child has gradually learned to walk unaided, she said.

Research is being done on the role of acupuncture in strengthening the immune system, Wu said, and Chinese researchers speculate that this could have eventual application in treating AIDS — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Use of acupuncture as a surgical anesthetic is still widespread in China, but "there are still problems with it that are not solved," Wu said.

It is a good anesthetic for incisions in the skin but not in the peritoneum, or membrane lining the abdominal cavity, making it unusable for abdominal surgery, he said.

New technology applied to acupuncture in recent years includes lasers, microwaves, low-frequency electrical currents and injection of new medications at acupuncture points, Wu said.

Asked about the advantages of the new treatments, Wu said lasers, for example, eliminate the need to puncture the skin and work more quickly than traditional acupuncture needles.

Researchers still have been unable to unlock the secret of what body mechanisms cause acupuncture to work, although several complex theories exist about its effect on the nervous system and body chemicals, he said.

"There is not up to now a theory that is widely accepted," he said.

Dutch family doctors end their patients' sufferings

By Martin Nesirky
Reuter

CAPELLE AAN DEN IJSSEL, Netherlands — In homes across The Netherlands family doctors are carrying out euthanasia at the request of patients seeking a dignified final release from incurable or terminal illness.

Dr. Herbert Cohen, one such practitioner, says he has been involved in "up to a dozen" mercy-killings in the past three or four years and has always informed the police beforehand.

He has never once been prosecuted.

"Before they die, they say the most marvelous things. Yes, I remember one old lady saying 'I think I'm the only one who is not nervous in this room,'" Cohen told Reuters in an interview at his modern practice in this small town near Rotterdam.

His files contain handwritten lists of patients to whom he has administered euthanasia, giving age, sex, illness, but no names. He also has a simple "thank you" card designed by one man before he died.

Article 293 of the Dutch criminal code states that anyone who "takes another's life at his or her explicit and serious request" faces up to 12 years in jail.

But doctors usually avoid prosecution by following guidelines established as precedent since a landmark court case in 1973 when a doctor was acquitted after performing euthanasia on her terminally ill mother.

These dictate a person must unwaveringly ask to die throughout a period of time. Other doctors must share a doctor's diagnosis and prognosis of the suffering as unbearable and irreversible. The doctor then performs euthanasia if there is no other option.

The government is considering formalizing these rules.

The issue of euthanasia divides the nation, but a 1985 poll showed 67 per cent favoured it. Opponents talk of "barbarity."

"A man must not be allowed to take someone else's life," said Gerrit van den Berg, head of the Dutch Patient's Society.

No statistics exist, but Jeanne Tromp Meesters of the Dutch Society for Voluntary Euthanasia estimates there are 6,000 to 10,000 cases a year. This means an average of 20 a day at home and in hospitals.

"Doctors are not sure if and how they will be prosecuted, so they often prefer to hush it up. As patients are often very ill, it won't always arouse suspicion if they die," she said.

Ger van der Were, a family doctor, told Reuters that he had surveyed 63 colleagues and found 51 had carried out euthanasia, and he estimates general practitioners perform about 5,000 mercy-killings a year. His survey was published in a Dutch medical journal.

Many people are told they must leave hospital and go home if they want euthanasia, Tromp Meesters said.

Cohen, 56, talks frankly about euthanasia and the ethics, giving poignant details about case histories.

In the past few years, Cohen has warned police a day or two before he carries out a mercy-killing and then contacts them afterwards with details. Police formally file a case to the prosecutor's office, but it goes no further.

His most recent case was a 72-year-old man with cancer of

the pancreas, a terminal condition. Cohen attended as the second doctor and visited the house several times.

"The other doctor and I rehearsed every move and even every phrase we would use. It sounds sick, but if you don't, nothing happens," he said. The doctor and patient agreed a date.

"It went off smoothly, with only his wife present in the bedroom. Barbiturates were administered intravenously to cause a coma in three to five seconds. The other drug which paralyzes all muscles including respiratory muscles," Cohen said.

Breathing stopped at once, the heart within 20 minutes.

"The person holding the patient's hand is not aware of any change. There is no twitching or anything like that. I wouldn't know what is more dignified," he said.

Nearly all his euthanasia patients have terminal cancer, but he has also dealt with other diseases.

Cohen said he had good links with the police. Their attitude and relatives' comments were consolation for a task which has given him sleepless nights.

Cohen is a now-secular Jew who survived World War II in hiding near Amsterdam.

"I'm a law-abiding citizen, it's a heritage of the war... You see hunger, illness, poverty, but the most important thing which scars you for life is the absence of

rights."

The law had to be strict on euthanasia "because there is the slippery slope and not all doctors are angels," he said.

"I don't want to give the impression I'm proud of performing euthanasia. I'm much prouder if I can create the circumstances which make the patient change his mind," he said.

About 60 per cent of the cases he attends do not end in euthanasia, but with better drugs, care or counselling.

One patient who still saw no way out was a 33-year-old woman in a nursing home with rapidly-progressing multiple sclerosis. She could speak only with difficulty, move one hand and was near the point where her respiration would fail, Cohen recalled.

He saw her every two weeks for six months and each time she asked to die. The woman, a divorcee with a 10-year-old child, was eventually transferred to a hospital for the euthanasia because her condition meant she could not go home.

On the appointed day, a friend helped her put on make-up and choose what jewellery to wear.

When Cohen knew the hospital doctor was coming with the drugs, he asked if the woman really wanted to die then.

The woman cried as she confirmed her desire to end her suffering, so Cohen asked her if she was happy or sad.

"She said 'you stupid ass, I'm happy of course'."

Randa Habib's Corner

Campaigning for a campaign

I LOVE election campaigns, who doesn't? And I certainly hope that we will have one soon. It's exciting, reinvigorating, full of surprises, and it will certainly break the monotony of our daily life.

Someone was saying the other day that suddenly he is counting more friends than ever and that old acquaintances are reappearing in his life. Well, I said, you haven't seen anything yet. Wait until those "acquaintances" become official candidates or supporters of candidates; then you will start really to feel important.

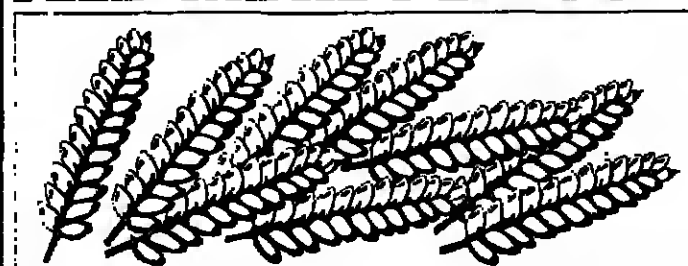
But seriously, I wish that we have a proper election campaign. As most of the candidates are unknown to the public, a publicity campaign would be a good idea. Nothing like a good song, in that sense. And candidates may use this formula to let the public know more about them and about their future goals. Badges, with the pictures of the candidates, are also great. It allows us to give a face to a name, and supporters will be able to parade with the badge of their favourite candidate.

Of course advertisements in the local papers are inevitable, but what about television? We could have between the programmes short messages from candidates. Or, even more effective, interviews may be conducted with each candidate, so that the public can judge their ability to talk.

You think I am being ironic? Not at all. The fact is that I am fed up with people asking me "By the way, in which governorate of Jordan will you vote?" I refuse to answer. I want to enjoy a full election campaign before choosing my candidate.

BATTLE TO FEED MORE PEOPLE

STATISTICS that tell a story



Although food production generally increased in the decade between the mid-1970s and the mid-1980s, some countries fell sharply behind. Factors for the differing performances include population increases, internal strife, weather and government attitudes towards the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Low income countries	Index 1974-76	Index 1982-84
China	100	116
Sri Lanka	100	112
India	100	111
Pakistan	100	116
Kenya	100	116

Lower middle income	Index 1974-76	Index 1982-84
Jordan	100	104
Thailand	100	104
Nigeria	100	104
Egypt	100	104

Upper middle income	Index 1974-76	Index 1982-84
Brazil	100	103
Malaysia	100	103
Hong Kong	100	103
Singapore	100	103

ADVERTISEMENT 16/87

UNRWA wishes to update its register of approved local suppliers for the supply of all goods and commodities listed below. Local suppliers who are interested to provide the Agency's requirements are kindly requested to give complete information on the type and nature of their business as well as the types of goods which the supplier can deliver together with their full business postal address and telephone numbers. Bank reference is required as well as a certificate from the Chamber of Commerce.

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- Plumbing Supplies
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- Medical Supplies, Antibiotics, Drugs and Surgical Supplies
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- Insecticides and Sprays
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- Minor Office Equipment
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More women join the workforce — and the ranks of the unemployed

ILO feature

A PIECE of good news for women: Their proportion in the workforce has grown in many parts of the world. In fact, 21 developed countries and 13 developing countries registered an increase of working women during 1982-85, according to the 1986 edition of the ILO's Year Book of Labour Statistics.

But there is another side of the coin: In most countries the unemployment rate continued to be significantly higher for women than for men. Furthermore, the gap actually widened during that period, particularly in developed countries. Thus, 18 out of 23 industrialized nations and 12 out of 16 developing countries showed higher rates of unemployment for women than for men. The female unemployment rate was about double the male rate in certain developed countries like Belgium (1.9 times higher) and Italy (2.5 times higher).

In the Third World the difference in unemployment rates for men and women was not as strongly marked. However, while in The Netherlands the women's unemployment rate was twice that of men, it was just the opposite in the Republic of Korea.

The number of developed countries where women's unemployment was higher than men's rose from 15 to 18 between 1982 and 1985. In addition, where total unemployment rose, female unemployment increased more than male unemployment. Where male unemployment declined, female unemployment decreased at lower rates.

Examples of the rate of change in unemployment in both de-

veloped and developing countries: The Federal Republic of Germany, 0.1 for men, 0.2 for women; Australia -0.9 for men, -0.3 for women; Costa Rica, 1.5 for men, 2.9 for women; and Hong Kong, -0.3 for men, -0.2 for women.

This situation is not new. Such trends were already noticeable during the 1983-84 period. Yet, the phenomenon by which female unemployment grows higher and decreases less than male unemployment now affects 14 out of 25 advanced countries and 9 out of 16 developing countries. This was particularly evident in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Spain, the United States, The Netherlands, Switzerland, The Netherlands Antilles, Barbados, Hong Kong, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

On the bright side, female employment did show a moderate increase in many parts of the world. In most developed countries women made up 35 to 45 per cent of the employed population. Finland registered 48 per cent of female participation and Sweden 47 per cent. In contrast, women's participation was substantially lower in Spain (29 per cent during 1982-85) and Greece (31 per cent in 1982 and 33 per cent in 1984).

In Latin America and the Caribbean the number of women in the employed population ranged from 26 per cent in Costa Rica to 44 per cent in Barbados. Asian countries showed less fluctuations, from 36 per cent in Singapore to 39 per cent in the Republic of Korea.

Higher rates of increase in the number of women employed were found in Uruguay (from 38 to 41 per cent), New Zealand (from 34 to 36 per cent), Luxembourg (from 32 to 34 per cent).

A phone to suit the poor man's pocket

An inexpensive mini-telephone in your breast pocket to use just about anywhere? Mary Wilkinson reports on U.K. plans for a low-cost, mobile communications network.

LONDON — Enter the poor man's mobile telephone. The U.K. government is about to publish technical specifications for portable, digital phones which will eventually be of use in the home, office and from public access points, similar to telephone boxes.

The devices are expected to be a fraction of the price of portable cellular telephones, and will provide a halfway house between domestic cordless telephones and cellular radio, being portable enough to carry anywhere but only able to receive calls when within range of their own fixed-base stations.

The specifications, expected soon, appear relatively conservative, outlining a digital cordless telephone which will be smaller, lighter and far less susceptible to interference and eavesdropping than existing cordless phones.

But Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) officials say that the specifications could pave the way for a network of public access points in places such as railway stations and main streets.

Simply by standing within range of a public base station, users will be able to use the phone to dial into the public telephone network.

Several electronics companies, including Racal, STC, Hiesey and Ferranti, have been involved in discussions on specifications and are eager to enter the market with their own designs.

One of the front-runners for market entry is Shaye Communications. A spin-off company from Sinclair Research, it already holds patents on designs for this new type of phone.

The company was set up last year to continue the two years of development work put into the phone by Sir Clive Sinclair's company. The senior staff are all ex-Sinclair employees, and Sir Clive is a board member.

Bill Jeffrey, Shaye's managing director, says he expects the company to have a product on the market within 12 months of the specifications being published. Other companies expect to enter the market by late 1988 at the earliest.

The Shaye phone will be "top pocket" sized and, in its simplest form, cost less than £200 (£320). This is only marginally more than the price of existing cordless phones, and one-tenth that of a portable cellular phone.

Mr. Jeffrey says Shaye sees potential in public access points but, in common with other companies, is not pinning its hopes on this market as the regulatory aspects are expected to take time to sort out. Several issues have to be decided, such as who would run the networks and how users would be billed for their calls.

Meanwhile, the phones should provide a vastly superior replacement for first-generation cordless phones. Demand from residential users is growing rapidly. By the middle of last year, there were 300,000 cordless phones in use in the U.K. and the number is expected to grow by 250,000 a year

to reach more than 1 million by 1990.

Existing cordless phones, however, are prone to radio interference, often provide poor quality sound and cannot be used together in confined areas because they can be allocated only one of eight transmitting channels.

The new phones will be able to scan 40 channels looking for an unused transmission frequency. This will allow high-density use. And, because the speech is encoded digitally by microchips, the phones will be smaller and lighter than their analogue counterparts. The digital coding will also make it easier to extract the signal from the background noise, improving speech quality.

Mr. Jeffrey expects the cordless phones to do well in the so-far-untapped office market. With this market in mind, he says Shaye is talking to manufacturers of private telephone exchanges.

The company will subcontract production of the phones, probably to Timex, the watch people.

British Telecom will also subcontract manufacture of its supplies and is believed to be close to signing a deal with STC.

The DTI is pushing for the European telecommunications standards-making body, CEPT, to adopt the cordless phone's specifications.

The present European standard is for a 40-channel analogue cordless phone.

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Ali Rawashdeh.

Graf wins Italian Open

ROME (AP) — Steffi Graf, a West German ranked number two in the world, defeated Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina 7-5, 4-6, 6-0, to win the Italian Open Women's Tennis Tournament Sunday.

The victory was Graf's 27th straight win and gave her a fifth tournament title in a row. Sabatini, fourth-seeded, had knocked out top-seeded Martina Navratilova on Saturday. At the outset of Sunday's play, however, Graf's chances appeared dim as she fell behind 2-5 in the first set and the 16-year-old Argentine had four set points. But the 17-year-old Graf dug in, found her service and began keeping her powerful forehand in the court to run out at 7-5 on the red clay courts at the Foro Italico.

With the packed crowd of 8,000 at the Centre Court cheering the Argentine girl on, Sabatini responded and found her game again. Both girls played erratically in a set marked by five service breaks, but Sabatini prevailed and won 6-4. Sabatini, who had not won in five previous matches between the two, lost her game completely in the third set, and Graf breezed through, forcing error after error to win 6-0 and end the nearly two-hour match. Her victory was worth \$30,000.

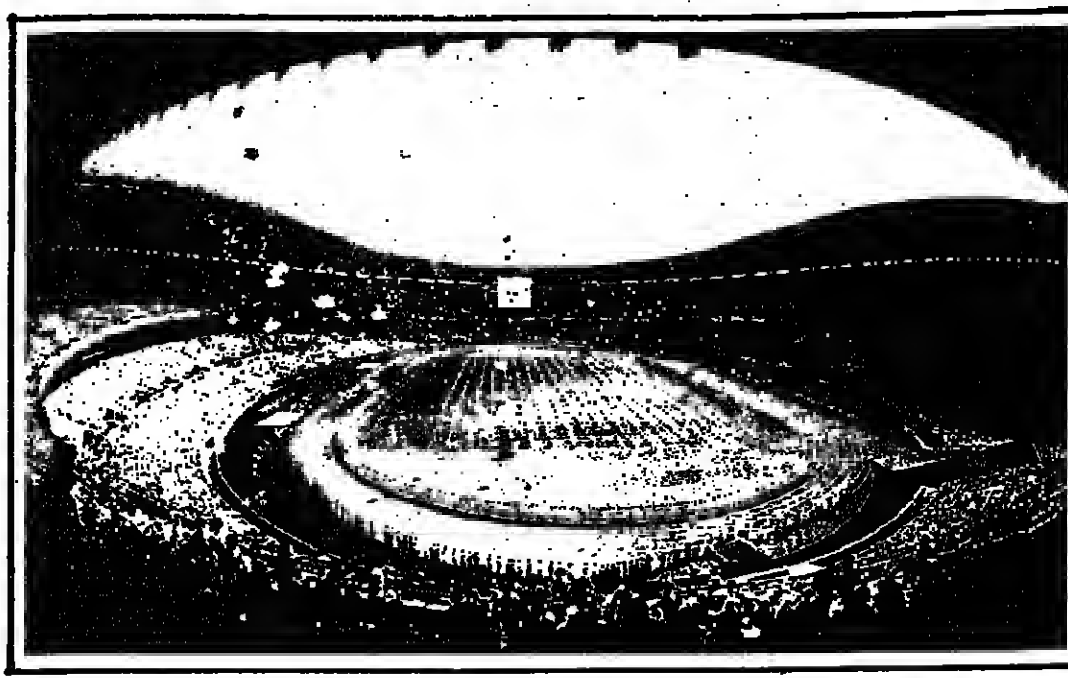
Lendl leads field of men's Italian open

Czechoslovak defending champion Ivan Lendl heads the seedings for the Italian Open men's tennis tournament starting Monday.

The world number one and acknowledged master of clay will face Italy's Claudio Panatta in the first round.

Sweden's Mats Wilander, who won the Monte Carlo Open last month, is seeded second in the 64-man draw and Czechoslovakia's Miloslav Mecir third.

France's Yannick Noah and Henri Leconte are seeded fourth and fifth, while John McEnroe, who was given a wild card after he decided to compete earlier this week, is sixth.



The Olympic Stadium, inaugurated on Sept. 29, will host the track-and-field events, the (photo: Seoul Olympic Organising Committee). football finals, the finals of equestrian sports as

Seoul stadium ready as Olympics draw close

SEOUL, South Korea — The Olympic Stadium in the Seoul Sports Complex, less than half an hour's drive from downtown Seoul, will be the focal point of the Games of the 24th Olympiad, scheduled for Sept. 17 through Oct. 2, 1988. It will be held the track-and-field events, the football finals, and the final individual jumping competition of equestrian sports, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies.

Constructed at a cost of \$73 million, the stadium was officially dedicated in a tape-cutting ceremony held on Sept. 29, 1984, after nearly seven years of work. The lines of the structure's profile imitate the high-shouldered shape typical of Chosun Dynasty porcelain vases. The late architect Kim Su-Gun designed the stadium after studying the Olympic stadiums in Munich and Montreal, and the Dae Lim Industrial Co. carried out the work of construction and engineering.

The stadium occupies an area of 132,000 square metres and can accommodate up to 100,000 spectators in its two-tiered stands. The gentle upward-and-outward sweep of the sides and the easy curve of the canopy roof give an impression of lightness that belies the true dimensions of this great oval edifice: 47 metre high, 830 metre around, 280 metre long, and 245 metre wide. The central field, which measures 105 by 68 metres, is covered with natural turf and surrounded by a 400-metre eight-lane track surfaced with polyurethane.

The stands have 69,841 permanent chairs, each 45 centimetre wide, in four colours: blue, green, yellow, and orange. They are easily accessible through 52 entrances; 24 on the lower tier and 28, including one for VIPs, on the upper. Through these entrances 100,000 persons can enter the stadium in only 15 minutes. In addition, there are 14 entrances to the basement for the exclusive use of the athletes and officials.

The giant video scoreboard, on the southern tier is 38 metre wide and 14 metre high. Installed at a cost of about \$3 million,

not only can this scoreboard display alphanumerics in the form of Arabic numerals, the Roman and Korean alphabets, and Chinese characters; but it can also show scenes of the activities at other venues.

Most of the equipment used in the Olympic Stadium is Korean. A noteworthy example of foreign-made apparatus in use there is the timing system, imported from Omega of Switzerland; it includes a camera system, a device for measuring distance, an anemometer, and a timing computer.

Just next to the Olympic Stadium is the warm-up field, which has the same turf and polyurethane track as the stadium itself.

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Napoli clinches 1st ever Italian major league title

ROME (AP) — Napoli clinched its first Italian major league soccer title in Naples on Sunday, drawing 1-1 with Fiorentina before a capacity 85,000 crowd.

The draw gave Napoli an insurmountable 41 points, one ahead of its nearest rival, Internazionale of Milan, which lost to Atalanta of Bergamo 1-0.

The crowd exploded in joy at the final whistle, and young fans

raced onto the field to carry Napoli's Argentine Captain and top scorer Diego Maradona round the field shoulder high on a lap of victory.

Andrea Carnevale scored Napoli's goal after 28 minutes elegantly turning in a low cross with his heel. Roberto Baggio equalised for Fiorentina with a 38th minute freekick.

Bayern defeats Berlin, stays atop Bundesliga list

FRANKFURT (AP) — Bayern Munich easily downed last-place Blau Weiss 90 Berlin 2-0 (0-0) to stay atop the standings in the Bundesliga, West Germany's first soccer division.

Munich led the standings' list with 42 points, well ahead of second-place Hamburg S.V., with 39 points.

F.C. Kaiserslautern defeated VfB Stuttgart 3-0 to stay in third place, trailing well behind the leaders with just 33 points.

In Munich, visiting Berlin unexpectedly managed to stave off repeated Bavarian attacks throughout the first quarter as some 32,000 fans looked on.

But the home side stepped up the pace in the second half, easily maintaining possession of the ball most of the time. Attacker Roland Wohlfarth put the Bavarians on the scoreboard in the 58th minute, and defender Norbert Eder made it 2-0 in the 61st.

In Nuremberg, visiting Borussia Dortmund came from behind to defeat the home side 2-1 (0-1) before some 30,500 fans.

Nuremberg, ranked 11th in

Bundesliga standings, set a fast pace early in the first half and took the lead in the 25th minute, with a goal by defender Roland Grahmmer.

After a sluggish first half, Dortmund appeared to go on the offensive in the second half, but was unable to break the unexpectedly stiff Nuremberg defence until the 75th minute, when defender Frank Pagelsdorf scored the equaliser.

Midfielder Michael Zorc made it 2-1 in the 81st minute.

In Kaiserslautern, midfielder Frank Hartmann put the home side in the lead in the 26th minute, but a stiff Stuttgart defence managed to fend off repeated attacks throughout the remainder of the half.

Attacker Harald Kohr scored an 11th-minute penalty kick in the 74th minute to lengthen the Kaiserslautern lead to 2-0 in the second half, and midfielder Wolfram Wuttke scored again in the 81st.

Nearly 25,000 fans were on hand for the match.

Australia arrests 24 after soccer violence

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Violent brawls broke out in the crowd during Sunday's Australian National Soccer league match between Melbourne club Footscray and Sydney Croatia at the Schiuzer Stadium, and at least 24 fans were arrested, police said.

Two police officers were injured during the disturbances and taken to Prince Henry Hospital for treatment, a police spokesman said.

Police said the brawls lasted about 45 minutes. The match ended in a 0-0 draw.

Brawls broke out within and outside the soccer ground, with a wild melee taking place in the parking lot outside the suburban stadium.

Most of the fans arrested were charged with assault, the spokesman said.

Police said the brawls lasted about 45 minutes. The match ended in a 0-0 draw.

Countries advance to Davis Cup semifinals

TOKYO (Agencies) — Japan won the last two singles matches against Hong Kong Sunday to advance to the semifinals of the Davis Cup Eastern Zone competition.

In Bangkok, Thailand took an unbeatable 3-1 lead over Pakistan in their Davis Cup Eastern Zone second round tennis tie after winning the first reverse singles on Sunday.

In Taipei, Taiwan, New Zealand won the final two singles matches Sunday, blanking Taiwan 5-0 in the second round of the Eastern Zone Davis Cup tennis competition.

In the reverse singles Sunday, New Zealand's top player Kelly Evernden beat Taiwan's Liu Chung-Hsing 6-3, 6-2, and Bruce Derlin defeated Taiwan's top Player Wu Chang-Rung.

Beguin scores 1st major triumph in Corsica Rally

AJACCIO, Corsica (Agencies) — Bernard Beguin of France romped to victory in the Corsica Rally — his first major international triumph and the first big win in 14 years for West German manufacturer BMW.

Beguin, who led through most of the controversial three-day event over narrow mountain roads in his BMW M3, finished two minutes and eight seconds ahead of his only serious rival, compatriot Yves Loubet in a Lancia Delta.

But his success was marred by both the absence of top Finnish drivers and the death of Frenchman Jean-Michel Argenti, the fourth fatality in three years on the ill-starred event.

Co-driver Argenti was killed instantly and driver Jean Marchi seriously injured when their Peugeot 205 GTI tore through a mountain wall and plunged 50 metres down a ravine on Thursday.

Italy's Massimo Biasion finished third in a Lancia to hoist himself into second place in the drivers' championship. Lancia's Markku Alen and just two points behind Alen's compatriot Juha Kankkunen after five events.

Fourth was Jean Ragnotti, victor in 1985, who won 11 of 24 special timed sections — two more than Beguin — but never recovered from time lost on the first day when he hit a pylon in his Renault 11 turbo.

Lancia retained the lead in the manufacturers' championship with Audi second and Volkswagen third.

Japan auto race

In Mine, Japan, Japanese drivers swept the first four places in the International F-3000 race on Sunday, with Toshio Suzuki, driving an Epson 87B Honda, winning in 39 minutes, 14.531

Suzuki covered 37 laps over the 2.815-kilometre Nishi Nihon circuit in western Japan on an average speed of 159.28 kilometres an hour.

The race was interrupted briefly after 22 laps when two cars driven by Japanese drivers scraped, but their drivers were not seriously hurt, officials said. Driving a Leytonhouse T-87 Honda, Japan's Kazuyoshi Hoshino came in second, followed by Keiji Matsumoto, in a Lolla T-87 Honda. Both covered 37 laps, but except for the winner, no times were recorded because of the interruption, the officials said.

Geoff Lees of Britain, driving a Lolla T-87 Honda, started from the pole position but finished fifth, best among the foreign drivers.

U.S. motor race

In Indianapolis, U.S.A., veteran Mario Andretti of the United States battled swirling winds and a sizzling track to win his first Indianapolis 500-mile race pole position in 20 years.

The former world driving champion captured the coveted inside, front row starting spot for the May 24th race with the four-lap, ten-mile qualifying speed average of 346.62 kilometres per hour.

Driving a Lola-Turbo Chevrolet, he fell below the 350.8 kilometre laps he had run in practice earlier in the week. The wind and temperature — above 27 centigrade — slowed the field.

Rounding out the front row of the 33-car field will be defending race champion Bobby Rahal, who qualified at 343.28 kilometre and two-time champion Mears, clocked at 340.31 kilometre. Four-time Indy-500 winner A.J. Foyt qualified for his 30th consecutive race.

Krastev, Zakharevitch break weightlifting record

REIMS, France (AP) — Bulgaria's Antonio Krastev and the Soviet Union's Yuri Zakharevitch clinaxed the European Weightlifting Championships with world records on their way to victories in their respective weight classes.

Bulgaria ended the competition with seven gold medals. The Soviet Union finished with two and Hungary grabbed the remaining one.

Both world and European champions, Krastev and Zakharevitch each bettered their own world record in the snatch division of the event.

Krastev won the super heavyweight class for those weighing more than 110 kilograms. A massive 160.5 kilograms, he lifted 215.5 kilograms to better his own mark of 215 kilograms set last year at the world championships in Sofia, Bulgaria.

In the 110-kilogramme limit heavyweight, Zakharevitch snatched 202.5 kilograms to break his record of 201 kilograms, also set in Sofia.

Krastev also did 252.5 kilograms in the clean and jerk section. He was credited with a total lift of 467.5 kilograms, equalling the world record set by Leonid Taranenko of the Soviet Union, set in March 1987.

Krastev was only credited with 215 kilograms rather than 215.5 due to intricacies in international weight-lifting rules, costing him a record in the total.

Second in Saturday's event was a new Soviet lifter, Sergei Sipko, totalling 445 kilograms. Third was Peter Hudecek of Czechoslovakia.

Lewis wins race in year's fastest

MODESTO, Calif. (R) — Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis, still in mourning a day after the funeral of his father, won the 200-metre dash in 20.25 seconds Sunday night in the highspot of the 46th Modesto Invitational Athletics meeting.

Lewis, who ran the fastest time in the world this year, beat fellow-American Dwayne Evans, who finished second in 20.40 seconds.

Later the 25-year-old Lewis ran the third leg in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

Lewis' father, William, who helped guide the athletics careers of his son and daughter, Carol, died earlier this week at the age of 60 in New Jersey after a long illness.

"He was an inspiration to both myself and my sister. After a meet, I use to rush and call my parents and tell them how I did. Now I just have to call my mom because my father is with me all the time," he said.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Fellow American Mark With-

erspoon finished second in 10.07 while world record holder Calvin Smith of the United States was third in 10.10 seconds.

Trinidad's Ian Morris won the men's 400-metres, in 45.33 seconds, just ahead of Innocent Egbunike of Nigeria, who covered the distance in 45.37 seconds.

Five events, including the women's 100-metre dash and men's 400-metre race, were being competed for Grand Prix points.

Other Grand Prix events included the men's 100-metre hurdles won by American Tony Campbell in 13.19 seconds. The men's discus captured by American Mike Bunick with a throw of 65.44 metres.

Perhaps the biggest surprise of the competition came in the triple jump, where Ray Kimble beat American world record holder Willie Banks with a winning leap of 17.36 metres. Bank's best was 17.06.

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IRA to strike in Britain to avenge eight comrades

BELFAST (R) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) could try to assassinate British political leaders to avenge the death of eight guerrillas killed in the costliest gun battle it has fought, a senior IRA source said.

"People in Britain with explosives are ready to go into action. British leaders shouldn't sleep easy in their beds," the IRA man said.

The guerrilla group was dealt a devastating blow on Friday night when eight of its masked gunmen were shot dead in an ambush laid by crack commandos of the elite Special Air Services (SAS) regiment acting on a tip-off.

A passing motorist was also killed and four people were injured in crossfire during the 10-minute gunfight in the picturesque County Armagh village of Loughgall.

The IRA man, confirming that the hunt was on for a "mole" who could have betrayed them, said the attack had left the guerrilla organisation "demoralised but not defeated."

He said the guerrilla group, which has scored a string of spectacular successes in Northern Ireland this year, had planned to scale down its operations in the run-up to the British general election widely expected next month.

But the Loughgall ambush, the worst setback ever suffered by the IRA in its campaign to oust the British from Northern Ireland, had forced a change of plans, he said.

In October, 1984, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher narrowly escaped death when an IRA bomb ripped through a hotel in Brighton, southern England, where she was staying with her cabinet for the annual Conservative Party conference. Five people were killed and 30 injured in the blast.

The IRA's biggest coup this year was the killing of a senior Northern Ireland judge and his wife with a car bomb at the Irish border.

It tried again Saturday night with a bomb attack on the Belfast home of another judge, but that failed and one was injured, police said.

Belfast was hit by another night of rioting Saturday night with two people slightly hurt by plastic bullets as police counter-attacked gangs pelting them with almost 200 petrol bombs around the city.

Police Saturday also uncovered a significant cache of IRA arms, including an RPG-7 rocket launcher, and bomb-making equipment, the police spokesman said.

The IRA, eager to purge informers, has been extensively reorganised over the past 18 months and this year has killed nine policemen and attacked 21 police stations in an upsurge of violence.

But the bid to be rid of informers appears to have failed. Police sources said undercover agents had for six weeks been tracking local IRA men plotting to attack the Loughgall police station with a mechanical digger equipped with a bomb in its scoop.

A senior Republican source said: "We have no doubt whatsoever that someone had been supplying information to the police and the SAS were able to lay an elaborate ambush."

The British Defence Ministry refused to comment but police sources said undercover agents had known about the planned IRA attack for six weeks.

Among the dead was top IRA Commander James Lynagh.

After the Friday night ambush, Gerry Adams, president of the IRA's political wing, Sinn Féin, told reporters:

"It is the biggest loss they have ever suffered."

"But I don't think it is going to stop the IRA. The reasons for the conflict are still there."

Both Irish and British ministers condemned the IRA for launching the attack, while Protestant hardliners, who have battled for 65 years to avoid unification with Ireland, praised the security forces' coup.

Poll finds Dukakis leading Democratic contender

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis is leading in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, according to a Los Angeles Times poll released Sunday.

Results also showed voters were equally split on whether Gary Hart led out of the incident that led to his dropping out of the race, said the Times poll, which has a 4 per cent margin of error.

By 60 per cent to 31 per cent, the 1,118 eligible voters polled said they did not want the former U.S. senator to abandon his campaign for the nomination because of rumours about womanizing and a Miami Herald report that Mr. Hart, who is married, spent most of last weekend with a 29-year-old model.

Some poll participants — Republicans, independents as well as Democrats — were questioned Thursday night, after Mr. Hart's impending withdrawal was widely reported but before he formally announced it Friday.

Those polled were asked, "Gary Hart says about the incident (reported by the Herald) that he 'absolutely did not do anything immoral'. Do you think Gary Hart is lying about that or not?"

Those answering "yes" and "no" tied at 34 per cent each. Thirty per cent said they were unsure, and 2 per cent refused to answer.

Only the Democrats were asked whom they would support without Mr. Hart in the race.

Twelve per cent favoured Dukakis; civil rights leader Jesse Jackson and New York Governor Mario Cuomo tied at 7 per cent; and Senator Albert Gore and Congressman Richard Gephardt tied at 6 per cent.

Mr. Cuomo, who has said he was not running, gained his 7 per cent even though he was not named by the pollsters.

A day after Gary Hart abruptly ended his quest for the presidency, his supporters were angry about the furor that contributed to his downfall and deciding what to do now.

"I'm not angry at Gary Hart. I'm angry for what might have been," said Edgar Helms, a key Hart supporter in New Hampshire, site of the nation's first primary in 1988.

Mr. Hart spent Saturday secluded at his home in a troublesome Gulch near Denver, while at his empty downtown headquarters the telephones rang unanswered.

At the end of a tumultuous week, Mr. Hart on Friday ended his candidacy, less than a month after his official start, saying he would no longer subject his family and friends to questions about his alleged womanizing.

Witnesses said security forces opened up with volleys of machine gun fire around the presidential palace after another bomb exploded under a car beneath a nearby bridge.

Unconfirmed reports spoke of three people fleeing from the car before it exploded. It was not clear whether President Alan Garcia was in the palace at the time of the attack.

Police with loud bailers cruised the streets around the palace in vans calling on pedestrians to leave the area.

A third bomb exploded at a factory backing on to a military uniform manufacturer in Lima's port of Callao.

Police said the bombs seemed to be the second major attack on the Peruvian capital by Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas this week.

Police also reported that another blast damaged a pedestrian walkway near the Sheridan International Hotel and the U.S. embassy. No one was hurt.

In central city of Huancayo, another explosion caused a power blackout.

Lima was itself hit by a blackout lasting less than an hour in most parts of the city, but a spokesman for the state electricity company Electropu said the capital's blackout could have been caused by a technical fault.

The Lima blackout came as more than 50,000 people were taking part in a government-organised Mother's Day celebration in the national stadium.

Organisers appealed for calm as the stadium was plunged into darkness, and power was restored after about 20 minutes. No incidents were reported.

Sendero guerrillas began their insurgency seven years ago on May 17, destroying ballot boxes in the election that returned Peru to democracy after several years of military rule.

India developing long-range missiles

NEW DELHI (AP) — India will soon begin testing a long-range, surface-to-air missile created by defence scientists, the United News of India (UNI) reported Sunday.

The missile, named "Agni," which means "fire" in Hindi, is to be launched at the Candipur firing range in eastern Orissa state, the news agency said. It gave no expected date for the first launch.

UNI described the missile as "matching the most advanced missiles of its class in the United States and Soviet Union."

The disclosure comes at a time of increasing tension between India and neighbouring Pakistan, which India accuses of stepping up weapons purchases to the detriment of the military balance on the subcontinent.

It also follows the announcement on April 29 by India's minister of state for defence that India had made its first test launch of a domestically produced surface-to-air missile.

The minister, Arun Singh, told the parliament of the launch, but declined to give details.

UNI said the missile Mr. Singh referred to was a "Trishul," or "trident," surface-to-air missile.

The agency said India also is developing "Akash" or "space," a long-range surface-to-air missile; the "Prithvi," or "earth," a surface-to-surface missile; and a "Nag," or "snake," an anti-tank missile.

The range was not given. All have been developed by the government-run Defence Research and Development Organisation, UNI said.

India, which in the past has relied heavily on the Soviet Union for weapons, has said it wants to become self-sufficient in defence production in the next 15 years.

There have been increasing calls in India for the development of nuclear weapons in the wake of reports that Pakistan is close to developing a nuclear bomb.

There also has been rising concern that America's military aid to Pakistan, especially a proposal to sell or lease radar planes, could allow Pakistan to spy on India and gain an offensive advantage.

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Rare eagles discovered in Oman

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — A pair of breeding Golden Eagles has been discovered in Oman, the monthly Al Fahal publication has reported. Their nest, containing one eagle, was spotted by an oilman in a south Oman oil concession area, according to Al Fahal, the monthly bulletin of the state-run Petroleum Development Oman. The site has been kept a secret because the eagles are easily frightened by intruders, the publication added. Golden Eagles were first thought to be breeding in Oman seven years ago when the same oilman, Mike Brown, said he spotted a juvenile eagle in central Oman. Brown, a Briton, watches bird as a hobby. A spokesman for Petroleum Development Oman was quoted by Al Fahal as saying Brown's earlier remarks had not been taken as "absolute proof and the information was treated cautiously because until then, there had been only one previous reported nesting in the whole of the Arabian peninsula." But, he added, the doubt was eliminated the following year when Brown found a nest containing two young chicks. A breeding site register has been set up at Oman's Natural History Museum.

4,000 ancient graves unearthed in Oman

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — Archaeologists have unearthed 4,000 graves dating from the Bronze and Iron Ages in Oman's northern Musandam province near the Strait of Hormuz, the Observer daily has reported. It quoted Ali Ibn Ahmad Shafari, Oman's director of archaeology, as saying the graves at Samad Al Sham were considered unusual, with many containing more than one skeleton. Among the artifacts found was a 2,500-year-old carving in the shape of a horse's head. The newspaper quoted archaeologists as saying it was "an unusual phenomenon." Al Shafari said it was the first of its kind found in Musandam. Other discoveries included 4,000-year-old scripts and arrows, knives and swords. The Bronze Age covered the years 3,500 B.C. to 1,000 B.C. while the Iron Age that followed lasted until 100 A.D. Al Shafari suggested that foreigners had inhabited the area during these periods and had been involved in copper mining.

Executive holds computer hostage

LAKELAND, Florida (AP) — The former chief financial officer at an insurance company is holding the firm's computer files hostage with a coded password only he knows, a lawsuit charges. A hearing is scheduled Tuesday in the case of Golden Eagle Group Ltd. vs. George C. Coker Jr. The company wants a judge to order Coker to reveal the password he programmed a week ago into the company's computer, which Golden Eagle says contains current accounting in excess of \$400,000 and extensive background data.

Dubai police make drug arrests

DUBAI, UAE (R) — Dubai police have arrested three Iranians and an Omani accused of trying to sell 14 kilograms of heroin to a police informer, an official said. Criminal Investigation Director Hareb Khalifa Ibn Hader told reporters the heroin had been brought in by sea and hidden in a cave near Khor Fakkan, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Organised drug smuggling carries a maximum penalty of death in the UAE.

Hoaxer impersonated policeman for love

PEKING (R) — A young Shanghai factory worker who impersonated a secret policeman to improve his love life has been detained for 15 days along with an accomplice, an official Chinese newspaper said. The Shanghai Evening News said Chen Mo "had intentions" towards a girl but had no way of approaching her, so he went to her home with a friend and introduced himself as an officer of the State Security Police. "One questioned the girl while the other very convincingly took notes," said the newspaper. Only on Chen's third visit did the girl's father become suspicious and report him to the police.

Japan's longest death row convict dies

TOKYO (R) — A convict on death row in Japan died of pneumonia in prison after spending 32 years waiting to be executed, prison officials said. Supporters of Sadamichi Hirasawa, 95, including his adopted son, Takekiko, said they would go on struggling to prove his innocence in one of the most mysterious criminal cases in modern Japan. "I will spend the rest of my life continuing the struggle to prove the innocence of Hirasawa," Takekiko, 28, told reporters in front of the Hachioji Prison Hospital where his father died this morning. Hirasawa's lawyer, Makoto Kondo, interviewed on national television, said: "I will definitely take revenge for this." Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters: "I offer condolences. I just pray that he may rest in peace." Hirasawa, an artist by profession, was convicted of poisoning 12 clerks in a 1948 Tokyo bank robbery, and sentenced to death. In 1955, the supreme court upheld the conviction, which was based mostly on an alleged confession and on circumstantial evidence.

Serious crime increases in U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — Serious crime in the United States surged by six per cent last year in the largest increase since 1980, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has reported. The FBI statistics, based on crimes reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the country, showed increases in all offences in 1986 over 1985 as part of a higher crime trend. Violent crime jumped 12 per cent last year while property crimes increased six per cent, the FBI said. Among the various offences, aggravated assault was up by 15 per cent motor vehicle theft by 11 per cent murder and robbery by nine per cent burglary, larceny and rape by five per cent and arson by three per cent.

Japanese, French films chase Cannes prize

CANNES, France (R) — A French film celebrating the triumph of life over death and a Japanese biography of the founder of Shinto Buddhism entered the race for the Cannes Film Festival's highest prize, the Golden Palm. Jean-Pierre Dumeau described his Champ d'Or (Field of Honour) as "not a war film, nor a historical film" despite setting the story during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. With his story of a poor boy from the French Dordogne (Chris Campion) who escapes massacre in the Alsace and saves a youngster there, Denis said he wanted to show the strength of life over death. The youngster (Frederic Mayer) speaks only German but manages to make his way to the Dordogne and is united with the hero's loved ones. The rescuer's fate is unclear. Denis, who was awarded the Golden Camera for the Best First Work by a director at Cannes in 1980, shot the film on location in seven weeks with a budget of \$2 million.

Kungfu master appointed top trainer

HONG KONG (R) — China has appointed a martial arts expert to train its air force personnel against hijackers, an official Chinese news agency said. The China News Service said that Fan Yingling had been appointed chief trainer for the air force's anti-hijacking operations. Fan, 34, was a student of one of China's leading martial arts masters, Haide, a monk at the Shaolin temple in the central province of Henan. The agency said Fan had practised the Chinese martial art of Kungfu for more than 20 years and would teach techniques including a form of missile control said to be able to stop knives. China's air force provides crews for the state airline, CAAC. Hijackings are rare in China but security guards are usually posted on flights. The country's most dramatic hijacking occurred in 1983 when five men and a woman commandeered a CAAC plane to South Korea. Seoul later returned the aircraft to Peking but allowed the hijackers to seek political asylum in Taiwan.

Mitterrand visits W. Berlin today

WEST BERLIN (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand makes a one-day visit to West Berlin Monday, underlining Paris' military and political role in securing the city against surrounding Communist territory.

Mr. Mitterrand, accompanied by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, will be followed to West Berlin over the next month by the heads of state of the two other Western powers here — Britain's Queen Elizabeth and President Reagan.

The French president will meet West German President Richard

Von Weizsaecker and West Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen before making a speech expected to reaffirm French commitment to the city.

More than 2,000 French troops enjoy occupation powers here and free access to Communist East Berlin, where they patrol in full uniform.

The three Western heads of state, whose sovereign powers are rooted in post-World War II occupation agreements with Moscow, are paying visits to mark Berlin's 750th anniversary.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other Warsaw Pact leaders visit East Berlin from May 27 for an alliance summit and Communist anniversary festivities.

Soviet officials, who also have occupation rights in the city, seemed likely to register a routine protest over Mr. Mitterrand's arrival with the West German chancellor and his reception by Von Weizsaecker.

Moscow acknowledges special links between West Berlin and West Germany but refuses to accept formal association between the two.

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France reportedly does not want nuclear cutback

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet News Agency TASS has accused France of not wanting an agreement to cut back nuclear missiles in Europe.

But it said an interview with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had shown that Paris and Moscow shared some common interests and indicated that France sought better ties.

TASS was commenting on an interview Mr. Chirac gave to Soviet journalists in Paris before a visit to Moscow next week, with Soviet-French relations strained by a series of diplomatic expulsions and differences over arms control.

"With certain reservations, France does not object to the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe," TASS said.

"But when these 'reservations' are expressed, it turns out that neither side has an agreement for the prospect of eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe and the whole world suits France."

TASS said Mr. Chirac had repeated France's intentions to continue its policy of "nuclear deterrence" and retain its nuclear strike force.

It said France's stance on scrapping shorter-range nuclear missiles was negative and its views on disarmament differed substantially from the Soviet position.

U.S. officials threatened Central American leaders — report

MIAMI (AP) — The U.S. government in 1985 and 1986 threatened and embarrassed Central American leaders opposed to the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, according to a report published Sunday in the Miami Herald.

Officials pressured leaders in Panama, Mexico and Honduras to back the contras by withdrawing U.S. economic aid, leaking damaging documents and threatening support for an opposition group, the Herald reported in its Sunday editions.

The newspaper said it based its story on classified documents and interviews with U.S. and foreign officials.

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2 killed in wave of Peruvian bombings

LIMA (R) — Two people were killed in a wave of bombings blamed on leftwing guerrillas in Lima, including one blast